

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

ISSUED BY THE  
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

VOL. 6, No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS

APRIL, 1921

## COMMISSIONERS.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. EARL, *President*, Connersville.  
 THOMAS C. HOWE, *Irvington*.  
 C. H. OLDFATHER, *Vice-Pres.*, Crawfordsville.

## EXECUTIVE STAFF.

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, *Secretary and State Organizer*.  
 HARRIETT L. ROOT, *Assistant State Organizer*.  
 MAYME C. SNIPES, *Assistant State Organizer*.  
 JEAN M. SEXTON, *Assistant, Traveling Library Department*.  
 ELIZABETH B. NOEL, *Stenographer and Assistant*.

Issued in January, April, July and October.  
 Distributed free of charge in Indiana.

Entered as second class matter June 13, 1911, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the act of July 16, 1894. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Acts of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 29, 1918.

## LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

Three bills affecting library laws were enacted by the 1921 legislature and a fourth failed of passage. The latter was a bill to repeal the County Library Act of 1917. It was introduced by a Senator from Allen County at the request of certain of his constituents who misrepresented the situation to him. The library workers of the state and especially the library boards now operating under the law made such a heated protest at the suggestion of a repeal that the bill was never brought up for action.

The librarians and trustees of Indiana owe a special debt of appreciation for active help in library legislation to Mr. Paul L. Haworth, chairman of the Public Libraries Committee in the House, and to Mr.

Claude S. Steele, chairman of the corresponding committee in the Senate. Mr. Steele is president of the Public Library Board at Knox. Mr. Haworth introduced the two library bills sponsored by the Indiana Library Trustees Association and the I. L. A. and was a great help in obtaining their passage.

House Bill 103, by a change of one word, rectified the mistake drafted into the Township Support Act of 1911 by the 1919 General Assembly. Now any library board may insist on a tax from any neighboring township when backed by the signatures of fifty taxpayers. Two town libraries, those at North Manchester and South Whitley, were unable to enforce such a township tax last year because the law previously permitted a tax only in a neighboring county. South Whitley has already obtained the promise of Washington township's tax this coming September and North Manchester will doubtless be equally successful in Pleasant township.

House Bill 87, signed by Governor McCray, February 28th, provided several changes in the county library act shown to be necessary by the experience of the past four years. In the section applying to counties where there was no free public library in any city or town, that is affecting the Jennings and Scott County Libraries at North Vernon and Scottsburg, the law has been changed to provide for a nine member board instead of seven members, and permitting four members to reside in any one township in place of two permitted previously. This will enable the boards to obtain a quorum more easily and also permit a sharing of responsibility in many

matters which of necessity had to be decided by the two local members.

Another minor change specifies the term of board appointment as two years, a statement inadvertently left out of the original law. Another prescribes that the county tax shall be continued as long as 10% of the inhabitants of the district so taxed use the library. The law previously prescribed 10% of the entire county, which was unfair in such cases as Fowler and Noblesville, where only a portion of the townships in the county are served by the county library, the others having independent township libraries.

The final change is the reduction of the minimum tax rate prescribed from five cents to two cents. The fixing of the tax still rests with the library board and when five cents is needed it may be levied, but with the present high valuation it is not needed in fifty per cent of the counties of the state. Naturally the residents of the wealthier counties viewed with suspicion an obligatory rate which would bring in huge amounts of money, and cooperation was endangered by the old statement.

The third library law enacted was introduced by Senator Holmes of Gary at the request of a fellow Senator who is a Library Board President. This provides that, while the Township Trustee will continue to be a member of any library board for the support of which a township tax is levied, the additional township member is hereafter to be appointed not by the Trustee, but by the Judge of the County District Court. All present appointees continue to hold office until the expiration of their term of appointment.

Another change provided by this act was probably accidental. The section amended is that section of the general Public Library law of 1901 dealing with appointment and qualification of library board members. The amended law now provides that no person may be appointed to a city or town library board who has resided less than two years in the district, whereas a

one year residence was formerly satisfactory.

---

#### A MORE ADEQUATE COMMISSION APPROPRIATION.

Along with other legislation the Public Library Commission is happy to announce that the Commission appropriation was raised from \$13,500 to \$17,500 for the current year and \$21,250 for each year of the coming biennium. We are especially grateful to Governor McCray for his good offices in this connection, and to Senator Duncan and to Representatives Fifield and Curry of the Legislative Investigating Committee.

This larger amount has enabled us to make sadly needed book purchases at once, and to fill the vacancy which has existed in our staff since Miss Marshall's resignation last September. Miss Miriam Netter, S. D. '16, has been granted leave of absence by the Warsaw Public Library Board to join the Commission staff April 15th.

The greatest gratification results from the fact that we will be able to employ during the new fiscal year a member of the staff who will be able to devote her entire time to work in the school and state institution libraries of Indiana. We have been justly proud of public library conditions in the state as a whole, but Indiana must not lag so far behind other states in school library conditions. We must find the means of raising our standards and getting the results obtained in Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin.

---

#### LEVYING LIBRARY TAXES.

The legislature which recently adjourned made certain changes in the tax laws of 1919 and 1920 which will affect library tax levies. The entire situation must be carefully and thoughtfully considered by library boards and librarians in plenty of time to take all necessary precautions to protect the library's interests and to assure for next year an adequate income which will provide

strong library service for the entire community.

As amended by House Bill 182, Section 200 of the tax law which deals with the fixing of tax rates and the certification of levies reads as follows:

"Section 200. The several tax levies shall be established by the proper legal officers of any municipal corporation (*Sec. 202 of the law defines 'municipal corporation' in such manner as to include library boards*) after the formulation and publication by them of a budget on forms prescribed by the state board of accounts showing in detail the money proposed to be expended during the succeeding year, the valuation of all taxable property within the jurisdiction and the rate of taxation which it is proposed to establish, and after a public hearing within the jurisdiction at which any taxpayer shall have a right to be heard thereon. Ten days notice by publication of such budget and of such public hearing in two newspapers of opposite political parties published in such taxing district or in one such paper if only one be there published, and in case no newspaper is there published, then, the same shall be published in any two newspapers representing the two leading political parties, published in the county and having a general circulation in such taxing unit, or if only one such paper be there published then such notice published in such paper shall be sufficient to comply with the requirements herein, and by posting such notice in three public places in such taxing district, shall be required. The several tax levies as established by the proper legal officer of any municipal corporation and as reported by the county auditor to the state board of tax commissioners, as provided for in section 197 and 199 of this act, shall stand as the tax levies of such municipal corporation for the year next succeeding for the purposes set out in the report of the county auditor as certified to the state board of tax commissioners. Ten or more taxpayers in any such municipal corporation, other than those who pay poll tax only, and who are affected by any such levy and who may feel aggrieved with any such tax levy or any item thereof, may file a petition with the county auditor of the county in which such municipal corporation is located, not later than the fourth Monday of September, setting forth, in such form and detail as the state board of tax commissioners may prescribe and require, their objections to said tax levy or any item thereof, as the case may be. Upon the filing of any such petition such county auditor shall immediately certify a copy of said petition with such other information as may be necessary to present the questions involved, to the state board of tax commissioners, who shall

have the power to affirm or decrease said total tax levy or any item thereof of any such municipal corporation after a hearing as hereinafter required. The state board of tax commissioners shall within a reasonable time fix a date for a hearing on said petition, which shall be held in the county in which such municipal corporation is located, and notice of such hearing shall be given to the executive officer of the tax unit and to the first ten taxpayers whose names appear upon such petition, by a letter signed by at least one member of said state board of tax commissioners and sent in the United States mail with full prepaid postage, addressed to said officer and to said taxpayers at their usual place of residence at least five days before the date fixed for such hearing. After a hearing upon such petition the state board of tax commissioners shall thereupon certify its action with respect thereto to the auditor of the county, who shall thereupon certify such action to the tax unit or units interested therein, and the action of the state board of tax commissioners with respect to said tax levies and such parts thereof as may have been in question shall be final and conclusive."

The law under which levies were made last year allowed the rates as fixed by library boards to stand unless protested by twenty taxpayers, in which case the rate must be reviewed by the county council. This year, however, boards will note that rates may be reviewed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners on protest of any ten taxpayers other than poll tax payers. After a hearing by the state tax board in the home county the tax board is to decide whether the rate as fixed by the library board shall stand or not.

The adoption and publication of a budget for the coming year in connection with the fixing of the library tax is still required, and the July Occurrent will contain the budget form approved by the State Board of Accounts as the law specifies. Valuations this year will undoubtedly be lower than last year and this must be taken into consideration by boards when fixing rates.

The new amendments to the tax law require also the publication of notice preliminary to borrowing by any board a sum in excess of \$5,000. The limit previously \$10,000.

### SOUTH SIDE AND THE LIBRARY.

With pillars of smoke that cloud the day  
And pillars of flame by night,  
With the thud of mighty bellows and forge  
And roar of the coal in its red hot gorge,  
The people we serve, pursue their lives,  
Bees in the giant factory hives.

They've come from over the seven seas,  
Out of a hundred lands,  
Come with traditions and native ways,  
Stories of far off heroes and days,  
Differing customs and language and jokes,  
Living together a town of folks.

And each has brought his hopes and fears,  
His vision and great desire,  
Sometimes tarnished and growing dim,  
Sometimes burning a fire in him,  
Humdrum living and seething thought,  
Strange philosophies life has taught.

And we, as is meet, must give to each  
The fuel to fan his flame,  
And knowing them all, make each one see  
The gifts he can bring that in some degree  
Will help all the others to understand  
Themselves, each other, and life's demand.

MARY D. LINDSAY,  
In Pittsburgh Bulletin.

### EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS.

By Evans Woollen, President of the Fletcher  
Savings and Trust Company  
of Indianapolis.

(Read before the Indiana Library Trustees'  
Association, Indiana Library Association,  
November 10, 1920.)

The public school authorities in Indianapolis did me the honor some years ago of inviting me as a man of business to address their principals in answer to the question: How can the schools best fit their pupils for business? And that gave opportunity to express the conviction that the best thing the schools could do for business would be

to leave off the effort to fit their pupils for business; the conviction that if only the schools would fit their pupils for life we men of business better than they could do the rest.

But the schools have not left off the effort to fit their pupils for business and it may be all right. There are three facts, however, which have suggested that it may be worth while to bring up the subject again.

The first is that the General Assembly of 1913 definitely adopted vocational education into our public school system. The statute on the subject defines vocational education as being "any education the controlling purpose of which is to fit for profitable employment".

The second fact is that both Indiana University and Butler College are proposing to establish schools of business in Indianapolis.

The third is that Indiana does not rank well educationally. It ranks seventeenth in the efficiency of its public school system and forty-third in its support of higher education. And, by the way, it is no wonder, in the presence of that rank that our state institutions for higher education are at this time undertaking a campaign for larger appropriations that will enable them to maintain satisfactory standards.

Now, I do not know at all whether there is any relationship between these facts, whether the schools and colleges are trying to do more kinds of things than they can do well, at least with their available means. I can only submit the query whether there is any danger that vocational education—"education the controlling purpose of which is to fit for profitable employment"—will, if it is not watched, get too large a place in our schools and colleges: whether there is some reason for the warning by the Chicago superintendent of schools that, in our eagerness to realize on the fields of promise which vocational education offers we should not be insensible to dangers that may attend—among which perhaps the most



menacing is that the point of view "will become too much that of business and too little that of the welfare of the individual".

If there is any such danger as related to education for business, I surmise that business men are largely responsible. I surmise that educational authorities are only trying to meet what they understand to be the demand of business men. They are only trying to give business what they understand business thinks it needs. A difficulty has been that business, especially the kind that is fond of asserting "business is business", has not always known just what it did need. It has not always known that it needed whole men and it has demanded of the schools and colleges that which it called practical education. And what shall we now say that business does not need in the youth it takes from schools and the colleges? My answer with reference to both is that business, that great field of infinitely varied activity, needs several things more than it needs vocational training. First, of course, it needs character. And then, equally of course, it needs the capacity to think with concentration and precision. Health may come next, health that brings to the service of business vigor and vitality. If to these is added the habit of work, then nothing else much matters.

In saying that business needs character in the youth it takes over I do not think so much of the more simple and obvious things having to do with right and wrong, for they go without saying, at least without emphasis. Rather and beyond I think especially of generous-mindedness that comes with the habit of accommodation, the habit of trying tolerantly, sympathetically to understand the other man's point of view and to be respectful of his personality. Character in this sense business needs that it may get on in the solution of its problems having to do with human relations. These are the problems that trouble business today and are greatly more important than problems having to do with things.

Now this generous-mindedness is the result, is it not, of the process we speak of rather vaguely as liberating the spirit. We mean, I take it, liberation of the spirit from the little view, emancipation from prejudice against the other man and his cause. The clash in the world today is the clash of unliberated spirits and business is suffering in that clash.

Here is an illustration: The general manager of a great industrial concern recently expressed an opinion that has support among those whose whole philosophy of life is in the phrase "law and order". The opinion was that socialism as for bolshevism there is, to quote his words, "but one antidote, namely, governmental initiative to protect life and property". Now that business man, vocationally trained but uneducated, honest but unacquainted with the truth, informed by unliberated, knows all about motor cars but little about human relations. He understands well the sacredness of property but perhaps not as well the sacredness of life that produces property. The implication of his words is that force is the answer to any questioning of our capitalistic organization of society. Well, if we had no other answer we should be in a bad way. Government can put out the socialist but it can not put down socialism. That is the task of people who think clearly and accept the Golden Rule. Indeed, the answers to all the restless questionings will come not so much from those who know nothing beyond "law and order" as from the generous-minded. The problems that trouble business in these clashing times and frighten the general manager whose business suffers in the clash will be solved by those of liberated spirit and they are those whom business most needs from the schools and colleges.

How the schools and colleges can best accomplish the process of liberation is not for the business man, but of this I am sure—it is not accomplished when the vocational motive is dominant, when inferna-

tion is the aim and not wisdom, when things of the imagination are omitted, when acquaintance with the noble of history and fiction is foregone. In a word, it is not accomplished by a curriculum determined with reference to pocket-filling practicality, with reference to the "successful career" of a certain type whereof we have more than enough. Moreover, the process of liberation does not require the curriculum extended "over the whole field of knowledge" to which President Pritchett recently referred as having enormously diluted college salaries. And in this connection it is interesting to note President Thwing's statement that curriculum extension in the last seventy-five years has been greater than during all the centuries theretofore since Oxford and Cambridge began to receive students. It is interesting to note that the public school children in Indianapolis are studying twice as many subjects as they did fifteen years ago without any increase in the hours of school. The process of liberation we are considering, while it does not require a curriculum extended "over the whole field of knowledge", does require that "discipline of the spirit" which Lord Haldane defines in a Yale Review article as coming "from the sustained effort to understand and assimilate the teaching of the great masters in literature, science, art and religion...." He includes science as he must, it being an important part of "the life history of the human spirit and its wonderful adventures", and in a curriculum fit to accomplish the liberation of the spirit there is a place for science as well as for the so-called humanities, but for pure science, for science taught not in application only but philosophically, so taught that the things learned are, quoting from the same article, "not ends in themselves but the milestones which mark progress toward liberation".

And then, next to character, business needs in the youth it takes over from the schools and colleges the capacity to think with concentration and precision, capacity for the clear thinking that is helped and

proved by clear expression. It needs clear thinking youth for the long pull more than it needs vocationally trained youth with their temporary advantage. There is no great difficulty for the manager in training to the established ways of the business the boys who have had to quit school. The difficulty is in getting the youth who can think out new ways for the business, whose minds go hither and yon with precision; who, as some one has said, can get their worlds "charted and mapped". They are the youth business wants from the schools and colleges. It cannot get them from the correspondence school or the business college. It wants the school and the college to train its youth not so much to do "a certain set of things" as to infuse "the way of doing all things with a certain ideal" of clear-thinking precision. Business, in a word, needs not so much a smattering of facts as the power to coordinate facts; needs not so much the stuffed man as the adaptable; needs not so much him who knows as him who thinks for "the thinker", as it has been said, "takes the old truth and applies it to the new conditions of the present and of the future".

Here again it is not for the business man to say that this method or that is the best for use by the school or college in the development of the capacity for clear thinking. It is not for him to appraise methods. Particularly it is not for him to adventure into any defense of the classics, but he cannot forbear quoting this from Gordon Hall Gerould: "The case of the classics and for the older studies in general is simply that they give a boy, if he is properly instructed and is not hampered by congenital ineptitude, a better chance to gain insight and balance of mind than do most of the newer subjects. He is less likely to be near-sighted—astigmatic—in dealing with men and things, because of his experience with minds that have been got into perspective by the focusing of generations of eyes".

The schools and colleges with their athletics and gymnasiums and otherwise have

doubtless done much toward the physical development of their students and so toward the reduction of the charge—far greater than the uninformed would surmise—that illness puts on business. They have doubtless done much by way of instruction in hygienic methods of living, much toward the attainment of a public conscience in the matter of health, toward the acceptance of illness rather as a reproach than as a misfortune. For these things, for the healthy minds in healthy bodies that come from the schools and colleges, for the "ordered lives" that come from academic discipline, for the vigor and vitality that strengthen and renew business, for all these things business has reason to be grateful.

And doubtless the public schools and the state universities are discharging, within their walls and without, their peculiar responsibilities for the conservation of health, the most important asset, of the communities by which they are maintained.

But beyond these things I have in mind the query whether something more might be done. The query proceeds from a conviction that the world's workers are lamentably wasteful of their potentialities; that half of them, a third, were all the powers of perfect health evoked, could do the world's work that is being done today. The query is whether something more might be done toward an understanding of and respect for man's unbelievable resources in body and mind and spirit; something more toward bringing to service the "unplumbed reservoirs" of strength about which Professor James has written.

The habit of work, it is interesting to note, is the thing Charles M. Schwab, in giving his ideas on college education for business men, is most concerned about. He hates a loafer. On the other hand, I have been told that President Jordan used to say of the college and its students that "It is better to have come and loafed than never to have come at all". Perhaps so, but I am not sure. I am not sure that the loafer gets anything that will compensate him for

having acquired or confirmed the habit of loafing. At any rate whether it is better for him it is worse for the college and, whatever the fact as to a privately endowed institution, one maintained with democracy's funds, be it a public school or a state university, cannot be hospitable to the loafer. It can accept, should accept, the English requirement that the education it offers be "fit for a gentleman", but, as President Tucker says, "we have added the implication—a gentleman at work". And surely this is important, that the public school and the college in their service to business constrain their youth to acquire the habit, as another expressed it, of "hitting the hard line" because the habit "carries on" as in quite another fashion the habit of "hitting it soft 'carries on'." School and college days are not "disassociated from what follows" and it is a pity they are regarded as "an interlude in the serious life". No, the time of schooling is the time when our youth should be acquiring the habit of work, of hard work which the world so much needs today, the habit of devotion to what Carlyle, as quoted by President Eliot, says "a man is born in all epochs—to expend every particle of strength that God Almighty has given him in doing the work he is fit for; to stand up to it to the last breath of life and to do his best". And so I have said that a public school or a state university wherein youth are acquiring this habit must not be hospitable to, must not be encumbered by, the loafer who excludes himself from a precious privilege.

On the other hand, the problem of the near-loafer is, I know, difficult as is that of the inept. Notwithstanding their ill effect on the cultural life of an educational community, they can not be excluded and only the intellectually elite retained in an institution which must "foster the sense of solidarity" and "develop the instincts of cooperation" that democracy relies on. It is, I say, a difficult problem, how in the presence of ever-increasing numbers to avoid the overcoming of the uncommon in

the mass of mediocrity, how to make "the democratic process yield aristocratic results". But democracy needs the uncommon man and the problem must engage attention, especially if it is true, as contended, that there has been a distinct deterioration in the quality of the intellectual life of American universities in the last thirty years. A contribution to the solution of the problem may be found in the honors system recently adopted at Columbia. Another may be found in the suggestion of an honor school within the college, "a stiff backbone of courses of exceptional difficulty correlated into an honor school in which any student may enroll but in which only the student of marked ability and industry may hope to remain, courses broadly planned to arouse intellectual curiosity, to develop the love of truth for truth's sake, free from the taint of practicality and vocationalism, courses to stimulate imagination and develop the philosophical attitude, such courses leading to a distinctive degree".

Whether such a college of quality within the college of numbers is practicable I of course can not judge. But of this I am sure: were it established I for one, speaking not at all as idealist but quite hard-headedly as business man, would prefer that my helpers bear its degree evidencing the humanities and the pure sciences taught philosophically to the end not of qualification but of quality.

I said "hard-headedly" because I am not here concerned with any plea against materialism but with the needs of business. And in this plea that business, especially the business that must not falter in this troubled day, needs youth trained non-vocationally in those things that make for the "energizing of body, mind and soul"—in this plea I would not seem indifferent to vocational training that is a supplement and not a substitute. Particularly I would not seem indifferent to or ungrateful for the noble endeavor by our schools and colleges to extend their privileges to those who have had to stop their schooling somewhere along

the way. Perhaps there is also opportunity for service to business in vocational guidance toward the end of the undergraduate course. It would seem especially in this time of bewildering development that the college might do something by way of aiding its students to get acquainted with opportunities and by way of aiding business to make selections from its students.

We have been considering the needs of business in meeting the problems of an increasingly intricate, farther-reaching, world-wide intercourse and the problems of an under-producing, over-consuming industrial democracy. Let me, before concluding, put in parenthesis the query whether the same things are not needed by our political democracy which created and sustains the public schools and the state universities? The success of a public school or a state university is of course to be tested by reference to its effectiveness in helping on toward the realization of democracy's ideal. That ideal is not so much that each shall be efficient in the class to which he is born as that each shall have his chance to move into another class where the outlook is broader and the joy of the spirit is greater. Democracy's method for the realization of this ideal is that for the sake of assuring and enlarging that chance it will forego something of efficiency. It will forego if need be something of autocracy's occupational efficiency and something of aristocracy's governmental efficiency. Democracy cannot, however, forego anything of that education whereof "information is the least part", the education that liberates. Especially in these challenging days of labor's enlarging influence, both political and industrial, and of woman's advancement in suffrage, democracy cannot prudently forego anything of the culture, mental and spiritual, that is the one alembic.

And so to the question: How can the schools and colleges fit their pupils for business? We have found no new thing to bring in answer, have found no suggestion



except that any enlargement of the vocational be challenged; that business has plenty of those who have gone to what have been called "bargain sales" in education; that fitness for the business of life is after all what every one should have for a life of business; that in these days of threatening problems in human relations there is special need of emphasis on the humanizing arts, special need of the fundamentals in the presence of "fads and follies", of short-cuts and quackeries.

### THE MACLURE AND TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

Kate Milner Rabb.

After agreeing to talk on this subject, I bethought myself of the absurdity of telling a group of librarians something of which they must already know more than I. However, since the distinguished guests at either side of me each inquired, on reading the program, what was the Maclure library, I feel encouraged to proceed.

Reared in a remote town in southern Indiana, I was early able to appreciate to the full the meaning of this gift to the people of our state from this generous member of the New Harmony settlement. In my childhood, the Maclure library filled cases along three walls of the Township Trustee's office. This office was open on Saturday afternoons, when the Trustee "came to town", and it was a childhood joy to visit it and, before taking out a book, to read over the long rows of titles on the dignified calf-bound volumes—History, from Gibbon down to Abbott; Biography—Napoleon, Wellington, Washington and his generals, the Queens of England; Travel—Stephens and many others; all the poets, three large volumes of the British dramatists, essays, and for fiction, *The Leather Stocking Tales*, Jane Austen, Dickens, Traceray, William Gilmore Simms—classics, all of them! One often

wonders who selected these books, whether it was superlative wisdom on the part of those who made the choice, or whether there were so few poor books from which to choose that there was no danger of going wrong.

And the best of it was that these books were read. It was saddening, it is true, that the Township Trustee has so little idea of a librarian's duties, that he made and enforced no rules, and in consequence so many books were never returned, so that, as the years passed on, the books dwindled first to two walls, then to one, then to a small case, and, finally, to a long lost tomb in the basement of the court house whence came a tardy resurrection on the establishment of the new library (Rockport). But the fact that they were read makes all the difference. Through many a winter evening, in remote farm houses where contact with one's fellow man was rare during the period of cold weather and bad roads, the old books of travel, of biography, of history, the old novels provided entertainment and widened horizons which would otherwise have been pitifully narrow. Books were real things in those days; in many of these old volumes—I recall particularly Macauley's *Essays*—enthusiastic readers scribbled opinions on the fly leaves, opinions contradicted by another reader equally enthusiastic—the controversy ended only with the supply of fly leaves. Certainly there was some intellectual life where this was being done!

Maclure's gift of reading matter to a pioneer state at a time when books were few and expensive must have had its effect in cultivating a literary taste which was later to show itself in the literary expression on which we pride ourselves. It was a precious and a wonderful gift, and the preservation of the name and memory of this early benefactor should be the especial duty of Indiana's librarians.

(Talk given at Indiana dinner, I. L. T. A. and I. L. A. conference, Nov. 11, 1920.)

### INDIANAPOLIS REMEDY FOR DEPLETED SHELVES—APPLY LOCALLY.

A special school law applying only to the city of Indianapolis has prevented the levying of a tax of more than four cents on the \$100 for the Indianapolis Public Library. This is the smallest library rate of any of the first or second class cities of Indiana. As a result the library has been fearfully crippled during the recent era of high costs. Salary and maintenance charges could not be cut without seriously damaging the efficiency of the machine and the only place where cutting was possible was the book fund. Consequently for the past three years the book collection has progressively deteriorated both actually and in proportion to the great increase in number of readers.

This is the explanation of the drive for book gifts which received such splendid publicity during March. The response was beyond all expectations, as the gifts numbered more than 20,000 volumes (only 10,000 volumes were purchased last year) and less than 10% of these will need to be discarded. The gifts were of all sorts—fiction, juvenile (5,000 good titles) and good non-fiction. The Beveridge Life of John Marshall was given, Mrs. Asquith's biography, O'Brien's *White Shadows in the South Seas* and others equally as much in demand.

A large number of money gifts were obtained as well, and the Orloff Trio, which played so beautifully at the I. L. A. Indiana dinner last November, generously gave for the library an evening concert which netted over \$500 for the book fund.

The success of this campaign should encourage other libraries to make similar community appeals. Perhaps the articles in the Indianapolis papers have already resulted in gifts to home libraries, but if not see that your needs are made known. Now is a very good time to ask for Christmas gift books which families have finished and could spare for community exchange. The Books for Soldiers campaign took most of

the out-of-date material so that a large part of any gifts made in response to appeals now will be clear gain.

This is not a bad place to urge librarians and boards to discuss all their needs with their constituents through newspaper articles. One of the strongest librarians in the state wrote us recently: "Now is the time to begin to talk taxes and library needs as to income, rather than the day before the tax levy is made. In view of the great amount of propaganda on teachers' salaries why not have some on the related subject of costs, training and personality in library personnel, on book costs and book needs, on costs of extension in service, etc."

### PUTTING THE BOOK ACROSS IN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Miss Kate Dinsmoor, Indianapolis Public Library.

Putting the book across to the intermediate is an ever-present problem of much interest and many possibilities and the librarian in a well organized school library has wonderful opportunities along these lines.

To begin with there are the opportunities to help with reference work in connection with lesson assignments and some of you who do not live with high school students in their library workshops do not realize just how much of this work there is to be done, nor the varying degree of knowledge of books as tools, that is to be found in the student body. The boy or girl who has been brought up according to library Hoyle, who has haunted the children's room of the public library and has had library lessons in the grades, is master of the situation, but the poor, bewildered, all-in-the-fog-student who has read little, if any, and has had no book instruction at all is sadly at a loss to know what to do, when perchance for the first time he meets in his text book a reference to the "five intolerant acts" and is sent out by his teacher to

bring in a recitation on them. This is a fine chance to get some reference books across. In the school library is to be found always the painstaking copyist, who seizes the material given to her and immediately puts pencil to paper to take down verbatim each sentence without stopping to find out whether she had what she wants or not. Ever-present too is the perfectly passive type of student, who perhaps confides to the librarian in a far-away and disinterested tone that he is looking for the Louisiana Purchase, while he absent-mindedly fastens his gaze on the window as though he expects to find it perching there.

Formal library instruction does a world of good, but it is the here-a-little guidance and there-a-great-deal that makes up the training that helps the individual to help himself and allows the student to work out his own salvation in this laboratory of books. It is vastly more important for the intermediate that he learn how to study and where to get information that he wants, than that he should master many subjects.

One of the ever-present problems in dealing with high school students is to create interest, whether it be in how to find material for reading to supplement school studies or whether it be in finding the right leisure book, that just fits and is comfy.

Knowing this as she does and having the aim of her book instruction ever before her, it is a nice question, as Miss Fargo has so aptly put it, "to know when to cease to be a fountain and become a guide post". Almost invariably a transition from the fountain to the guide post state of seeming makes a librarian suffer in the student's estimation. His face often registers only too clearly his sneaking suspicion that a depleted supply is what has caused the flow of information to suddenly cease and the guide post to as suddenly appear at the turn in the road on the highway to knowledge.

Leisure reading for sheer pleasure is just as proper a function of a school library as reading for definite information and what

school librarian does not long for a larger supply of dollar-dime novels as Stephen Leacock calls them, or "snappy" and "peppy" books as the boys describe them. For the librarian knows only too well that she must be careful not to give books to the students in which they can arouse no interest. How often a school librarian hears a boy say "if it is good it isn't on the list"! By this is meant the list of outside reading that is required by the English department. It is intended to stimulate a taste for good books and to cultivate the leisure reading habit. Often times by their make-up these lists do much to defeat their own purpose. What could be more depressing to a student whose appetite for books needs to be whetted than to have given to him a long, closely printed page with the number of points that each book carries with it carefully noted, but not a sign of a reader's annotation to cheer him on his way as his eye disinterestedly travels down the long columns of entries that are broken only by heavier type which announces to him that he has passed from mythology and has come to poetry? He hasn't a speaking acquaintance with one of these books and is made to long for a cutting acquaintance with all of them.

The comprehensiveness of these all-inclusive lists grows out of a laudable desire to make them appeal to varying tastes, but when they are prepared for the printer their very length causes them to be shorn of all embellishments that make for color and the result is a drab appearance that has a kill joy effect.

Typewritten annotations pasted in the front covers of the books on these lists are apt to be caught by the student while browsing and often arouse interest. Signed book notes written by students and run in the school paper make some want to try what others have found worth while.

The best method of bringing books and readers together is often an uncertain question, but the uncertainty involved in dealing with these boys and girls lends charm

to it. As a rule to know as many students as one can comes as near solving the problem as any other formula. As personal contact makes for understanding and will do more to convince students that all books are not necessary evils "through which to make credits and escape from school" or that they are medicinally administered to improve the sanitary condition of one's soul and lead to spiritual uplift, but are a means of pleasure.

(Paper read at Librarians' round table, I. L. A., Nov. 11, 1920.)

#### OF INTEREST TO SCHOOL BOARD LIBRARIES.

January 27, 1921.

Mr. C. V. Haworth,  
Kokomo, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th addressed to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has been handed to us for reply.

Depositories for the funds of a school city are chosen by the Board of Finance of such school city and the treasurer should distribute the funds of the school city to the depositories on a basis of their capital stock and surplus and should deposit and maintain the balance in each depository as nearly as practicable in proportion to the maximum sum awarded to such depositories. (See Sec. 7542, B. R. S. 1914.)

Section 6642, B. R. S. 1914, provides that the school board may take charge of a public library in a city and maintain same.

Section 6643 provides for a library tax to be levied for such library—

"which tax shall be placed on the tax duplicate of such city, and collected in the same manner as other taxes; and when said taxes are so collected they shall be paid over to the said board for support and maintenance of said public library."

Such moneys are not to be disbursed by the school board for maintenance of the schools, but are for library purposes only.

It is our opinion, therefore, that the library fund under such circumstances should be deposited as a separate fund and the interest derived therefrom should be credited to the library fund.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) JESSE E. ESCHBACH,  
State Examiner.

#### KEEPING STOCK RECORDS IN SOUTH BEND LIBRARY.

The South Bend Public Library has found that along with its growth has come a decided need of a record of its supplies, not only a record which would show how much the different departments, branches and delivery stations were using of a given article, but one which would indicate at a glance the amount of that article then on hand, when and from whom purchased and the amount paid.

Consequently, with the help of a Library Bureau representative, the library devised a plan by which an accurate account of its supplies could be kept. The stock card, 6x4, is furnished by the Library Bureau and is the same as the stock card used in many factories and other large concerns, having numerous departments making demands upon the general stock room.

The supplies of the South Bend Library are kept in a section of a basement room in which shelves are provided for the stock. The card shows in which section and on which shelf the needed article can be found. The card also shows when the article was ordered, amount ordered, when received and from whom purchased and the cost of the order. A space is reserved in the upper right hand corner of the stock card, which indicates the maximum and minimum amount of the article. Each time a department replenishes its supply of a certain kind of card or mending material or paste, a requisition slip is filed which indicates the department or branch, the article, the amount taken and the date. The stock card is so arranged that, whenever a requisi-



tion is made, by process of subtraction, the card shows the remaining amount of the stock. By comparing the amount with the maximum and minimum amounts in the upper right hand corner it is easy to ascertain how soon it will be necessary for the library to reorder and the person in charge is spared the difficulty of suddenly finding that the supply of borrowers' cards, charging cards, date slips or any of the many other important supplies is almost, if not completely, exhausted.

The library has been using this system only a few months, but it already realizes the advantages of such a system and it has not only learned to keep a record of library supplies but also of janitor supplies, such

as brushes, sweeping compound, etc. This eliminates in all cases the necessity of referring to bill files and correspondence to find when and where the last purchase was made and above all, the price paid at that time. Already by comparison with prices paid in September and prices paid in March, the library has found a difference in the cost of a few articles, which has been to the library's advantage.

This system opens up many avenues of record keeping and the library expects to pursue them in the near future, knowing that a card system is, at all times, the most convenient and satisfactory.

ETHEL G. BAKER,  
Assistant Librarian.

## SAMPLE CARD

Article	Location			Unit	Max.						
Adhesive Cloth—Silk Finish. Gaylord	Sec. 1 ch.    2			1 doz. rolls in box.	3 doz.  Min. 6 rolls.						
Brown											
RECEIVED			DELIVERED								
Date	Ordered	Received	Date	Quantity	Balance	Date	Quantity	Balance	Date	Quantity	Balance
On Hand	Sept. 1920				32 Rolls						
			12/ 7/20	Juv. 2 Rolls	30 "						
			1/ 4/21	Wash. 6 "	24 "						
			1/10/21	River Pk. 6 Rolls	18 "						
			1/21/21	Adult 6 Rolls	12 "						
			2/ 1/21	Juv. 6 Rolls	6 "						
2/3/21	\$5.00 3 doz. rolls	2/9/21	2/ 9/21		42 "						
			2/28/21	Wash. 6 Rolls	36 "						
			3/19/21	Juv. 2 Rolls	34 "						
			3/21/21	Watch Co. 1 Roll	33 "						
			3/25/21	H. S. 2 Rolls	31 "						
			3/26/21	Wilson 1 Roll	30 "						
			3/28/21	Adult 6 Rolls	24 "						

### ROTATION OF OFFICE ON THE LIBRARY BOARD.

There are 204 tax-supported public libraries in Indiana and naturally 204 presidents of library boards and the same number of board secretaries. These officers are men and women of every type of personality and mentality—and all types should be represented on a library board. Each type should perhaps have its turn at leadership in this community activity, but alas for the board and for the library when one type or one personality continues to dominate as president year after year.

The words "as president" are used advisedly, because continuance in office on the part of a secretary is often a decided help toward smooth management of the library machine. The duties of this office are to a certain extent systematic even if they are not purely routine. To the secretary fall such important duties as keeping track of the accounts, preparing the annual financial report, certifying the tax rate and seeing that the levy is properly made and recorded, and keeping track of the terms of the appointments with the corresponding notification of the appointing officers. Such records and duties soon become simple and easy for the person used to them, altho fairly complex to a new incumbent of the secretary's office. For this reason a secretary who is clear-minded and careful, tho not fussy and detail-ridden, can with profit to the library retain office term after term. Drawing the line between fussiness and carefulness is a matter for the individual board to handle.

The matter of the president's tenure of office, however, is very different. The president by virtue of his office and its authority, initiates, directs and controls the activities of the board and the library as no other member can. The wrong sort of a person as president of a library board for two years is a great pity, but the tradition of continuance of office in such a position is

tragic. This is especially true in our smaller communities. Once let the reelection habit be fixed and it is almost impossible to shake it off. Board members in small cities and towns are more fearful of hurting feelings; they have to be where contacts are so numerous, and the community welfare inevitably suffers "to avoid making trouble".

There is no single community in which this difficulty occurs. The commission's records and reports show more than a score of libraries where the interest of all the board members would be more active and where the service of the library to the community would be stronger if the board had as part of its by-laws the sentence, "No officer, except the secretary, shall hold the same office for more than two consecutive years". Three-quarters of the library boards in Indiana have such a provision in their by-laws, and here the leadership of the dictatorial and "sot", or the negligent and unbusinesslike is only a passing cloud, but in some of the communities not so protected the activity, vigor and growth of the library is hindered year after year without change of board officials.

On re-reading this effusion the writer smiles as he recollects that one of his best friends and most active helpers in Indiana library work has been a library board president for half a dozen years. There are exceptions to the pessimistic picture here painted, but the rule is good even tho not absolute.

---

### COUNTY LIBRARY CAMPAIGNS AND SERVICE.

Several libraries have expressed a keen interest in serving such portions of their counties as are still without library service and some active campaigns are already under way. Among the libraries and counties interested are Corydon, Harrison county; Greensburg, Decatur county; Monticello, White county; Muncie, Delaware county;

New Albany, Floyd County, and Terre Haute, Vigo county. Numerous clippings from Bartholomew county papers show an active interest on the part of rural residents of the county for cooperative service from the Columbus Public Library.

It is anticipated that the county librarians in Indiana will actively cooperate with the Commission in high school library surveys of their respective counties next fall. School libraries and especially high school libraries are among the most important fields of opportunity for county service, and assistance given in building up such libraries will meet with immediate appreciation. Librarians should make special plans for service of this kind, and library boards should see that funds are available for book service and what is more important, for a staff that is large enough to provide real supervision of the work in the outlying stations. Visiting rural stations once in two months is deplorably inadequate.

### A COUNTY LIBRARY.

#### What Is It?

A central library open to all residents of a county because it belongs to them.

#### How Secured—

By arrangement between library board and County Commissioners.

#### Expense—

A tax not exceeding one mill on the dollar to be levied by these officers without action by residents of county or upon petition of 25 taxpayers in each township.

#### How Operated—

By direct loan from library.  
Thru branches and stations.  
By book wagon.

#### How Shall a Beginning Be Made?

County Commissioners talk to library board.  
Library board talk to County Commissioners.

Librarian talk to both.

Fathers and mothers talk to all three.

Children talk to fathers and mothers.

Everybody talk to everybody.

#### Why Should Everybody Be Interested in a County Library?

Because it will furnish free books on all subjects for reading and study.

To school children.

To organizations of all kinds.

To individual readers.

Because it will give everybody in the county all the privileges the public library offers to town people.

#### A County Library vs. Local Libraries or State Service—

One central library cheaper than several small local libraries.

Will serve portions of the county where local library is impossible.

Makes more books available than small library can afford to buy.

Makes more efficient service possible.

Saves time of transportation involved in state service and gives opportunity for personal choice.

Justified by every reason which justifies city tax-supported library.

#### In Case of Two or More Libraries in One County—

Libraries not cooperating retain entire independence and their community is not taxed for county service.

### LOGANSPOUT-CASS COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE.

Edna Holden, Extension Librarian.

Most of the county libraries are still in their infancy so it seems rather hard to give any definite rules and regulations for their operation. There are of course two methods of giving service to rural districts. That of the deposit sent out from the central library has been used by Van Wert County, Ohio, for many years and is thought by them to

be most successful. But the newer and more ideal way to most of us is the use of the book wagon.

Logansport's truck is now thirteen months old. With this one machine we serve twelve townships.

During the summer months only the twelve towns and villages contained in our territory were visited, trips being made every two weeks. Some of the adults had been reached thru the work with the schools during the winter before, but to make sure that every one knew of their privilege we made a house to house canvas which gave very satisfactory results.

With the beginning of the school term the territory was divided into ten routes. With only one wagon it is impossible to give house to house service so fifty schools and twelve towns are visited once every four weeks. Three of the ten routes consist of only school stops and are comparatively simple. As the library has been receiving county support for only a little over a year a collection of books large enough to furnish one for each pupil has not yet been acquired. Therefore the teacher of the one-room district school chooses a collection for her pupils, an average of 15 books for 20 scholars being allowed. (Naturally this is not the ideal way and as our collection is growing rapidly we expect in a few months to be able to let each child come to the wagon and make his own selection.) When the books are let out in this manner we count them as deposits on our record. On our next trip the teacher reports the number of times each book was read and we obtain a circulation count. As soon as each child is given a card our circulation statistics will naturally show a decrease because only one circulation for each book will be counted.

In the consolidated and the town schools all grades above the fourth come to the wagon.

The seven remaining trips are made to district schools and several small villages. We have one town of 900 inhabitants that is somewhat of a problem and seems almost

too large to be served in this manner. A large crowd, in fact a mob in the true sense of the word, is always waiting our arrival. It is almost impossible to get the doors of the bookcase unfastened because they are so eager to pick out the best book before someone else gets it. During the summer two of us would work madly for at least one hour and a half without the slightest break in the line—one of us checking in at the front of the machine and the other checking out at the regular desk at the back. Everyone likes to be appreciated and we are very proud of this place. But in September we had to plan for a stop at the school besides the regular town stop. As a rule we try to make all the large schools at the noon hour and generally the hour is enough time to serve all the upper grades and the high school, but again this town proved the exception and we were forced to ask the superintendent for permission to have the grades come class by class during the periods when they were not reciting. That left the noon hour for serving the high school pupils. Afterward we drive back to the main corner and serve the town people. Our circulation here is always over two hundred.

Our average trip then consists of a visit to about four district schools where deposits are left, a noon stop at a high school and another in the business district of the town. The average circulation is about two hundred, average mileage 33.

Up until last month it was thought impossible to make stops at individual houses, but requests for such service are coming in so rapidly and so urgently that we have decided we must at least serve the people who want books worst. This is not exactly fair to all the taxpayers, but it seems the best we can do at present and next summer the purchase of another machine will make it possible to get books to all who desire them.

As to the class of books circulated: Last month 70 per cent of the juvenile circulation was nonfiction, while the adult was only 12



per cent. It seems strange, but, while in some places all that is desired is McCutcheon, Zane Gray and Grace Richmond and all efforts to interest the patrons in the most interesting travel book ever written are to no avail, perhaps at the very next stop person after person will say, "I don't want just a love story—when I read I want something that is worth remembering." Religious books have a wide appeal. We stop at Long-cliff hospital for the insane, where we serve a few of the trustees and most of the nurses and doctors. Our circulation here in classed books is very good. One doctor from New York thinks we are backward because we do not have all titles in the original Greek and Latin. Mark Twain is always in demand. Just at present we are rushed to death trying to provide the outside reading books for our five high schools. We also have the Indiana reading circle books for the grades, but as yet have had very little call for them, as the teachers do not seem to require this reading. I suppose because they have had very few books to read most of the children seem to care for the easy books more than they do for long stories. Little Black Sambo and the Tale of Petter Rabbit are just as popular with the eighth graders as with the primary people.

Upon the advice of our county superintendent we purchased ten copies of all the Carpenter Geographical readers and several good histories to be used as reference. But their use depends almost entirely upon the teachers and very few seem to realize their value. In reporting the circulation they will say: "No one seemed to care to read this." And after explaining the way they can be used she will reply: "Well, I don't believe we need one this time." So at present we are puzzled as to just how to proceed.

In order to reach the farmer and interest him in our agricultural books we have placed a small collection of such books in the office of the agricultural agent, who refers the farmer to them when he comes to the office with his problems. The farmers in

all the townships are well organized and have very good meetings. Twice this fall the wagon has been taken to such a meeting and a short talk given by one of the library workers. One afternoon we visited a township fair, made many friends and registered several new patrons. We also did duty at the county fair in September and did quite a bit of advertising for ourselves.

The cards of the county patrons are numbered just the same as the city ones. A block of numbers, sufficient to last not longer than one month, is set aside. Borrowers' cards are given these numbers and taken out on the route. The application cards are then numbered from the borrowers' cards. On the return to the library the names are entered in the register and another cards is made out to be filed according to township. Our date stamp has the number of the route on it also so that the books may be exchanged at the main library any time so desired, where the records of loans are kept by routes.

So far we have charged no fines, as we can not make a rule that does not seem unfair to the patron. Very few books are lost and if the wagon is missed one time the books are almost invariably returned on the next trip.

Our expenses for the first twelve months, including insurance, repairs, tires, chains, shock absorbers, washing of the machine, storage, gas, oil and alcohol amounted to \$303.53. In making our budget of the coming year we figured our expenses at 2 cents per mile and I think that is rather high.

We meet with opposition, but also much appreciation. Perhaps the first few years are hard, but it is only logical to expect the most results with the children and the future will show. On one of the house to house canvasses in a little village I found a mother who was very eager to get books of short stories to read to her little three-year-old daughter. On a later trip a most gratifying thing happened. I was just about to pack up and leave when this woman and little girl came hurrying down the street,

motioning for me to wait. The child was running eagerly ahead and when they reached the wagon the mother apologized for keeping me and said that she was so busy she thought she wouldn't stop her work but the child had heard the horn and had come running in, saying: "Mamma, didn't you hear her honking for you?" and had cried until she just had to stop her work and come. They have been my first customers since that time and now the father gets books too. I wish there were a library baby in every home. In one place we have a decided enemy who thinks that we are doing a great deal of harm by bringing books to people and keeping them from their work. "Why," according to the enemy, "there is a woman in this town who lets her children play out in the street, keeps her house in a terrible condition and yet reads library books. Yes, sir, even the schools are no good—children just wasting their time over books when they ought to be working." But the enemies are very few and unimportant and the county library is bound to succeed.

(Paper read at first annual County Library Round Table, I. L. A., Nov. 11, 1920.)

#### THE RISING SUN PUBLIC LIBRARY AND OHIO COUNTY SERVICE.

Although little Ohio County is decreasing in population, having numbered 4,329 in 1910 and 4,024 in 1920, her interest in the education and general welfare of the people is increasing.

Years ago Randolph Township, in which the county seat, Rising Sun, is located, had a Township Library. Great interest was manifested at first, but in a few years the interest waned, books were not added and circulation ceased. Later traveling libraries were established at different times, being located in business houses. This did not meet the needs of the people and the Woman's Club decided to work for a Carnegie gift, which with the assistance of the Li-

brary Commission and a number of citizens of the city and township they obtained. On April 30th, 1918, the building was dedicated and May 1st active work was begun, with a library of 1,228 volumes.

In a few months the members of the Library Board decided they would give the entire county the privileges that the city and township were enjoying. The Board of County Commissioners accepted the offer and in June, 1920, it became a County Library.

In the fall of 1919 the County Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is a member of the library board, and the librarian visited each school in Randolph Township, left a package of books in each and appointed a pupil as librarian, arranging for these librarians to meet at the Public Library on Saturday to receive instructions. They responded to the call and after receiving instructions a social hour was spent in the auditorium.

Each school librarian copies the list of books sent to his school from the list sent with the books and records on his list the number of times each book circulates while at his school; then when the time comes for a change, he checks up the books and sends his list to the librarian.

The County Superintendent exchanges the boxes as he visits the different schools, taking a box from the library to leave at the first school and bringing the box from the last school back to the library. This has proven very satisfactory. Besides the circulation at the schools we have established one station in each township. Two in stores and two in homes. For two of these stations we subscribed for the Youth's Companion and for two the National Geographic.

This school year we will send fewer books to each school, trying to serve each school in the entire county, and change oftener.

Last year the work at the stations was done voluntarily, as there was no income from the other townships. Since June, however, we are paying one cent for each

book circulated aside from school stations and five cents for each monthly report.

The farthest station, located at Bear Branch in Pike Township, is yet a problem. There is no way of getting the books directly to the station unless we hire a private conveyance and that, because of bad roads, is expensive. Two of the stations can be reached by trucks and the fourth station is cared for by one of the members of the board, who provides a way for the books to be changed.

We permit the school children who come from another county and from across the river in Kentucky to read books free during the school year.

Thus the books are doing service out of the county as well as in the county and the people have begun to call it Our Library. This expression means much to those in charge of the work.

ELIZABETH MARBLE,  
Librarian.

### JENNINGS COUNTY LIBRARY TOWNSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE.

Name of Township—*Lovett*. Population....  
Principal Towns and Villages—*Lovett*. Population—50.  
Township Trustee—*Wm. McClellen*.  
Township Advisory Board.....  
Railroads—*B. & O.*  
Train Time to and from *N. Vernon*—To, 9:45 a. m., 4 a. m. and 11 p. m. From, 6 a. m., 4:46 p. m.  
Roads .....  
Rural Route Number—*Lovett Post Office and R. R. No. 8.*  
Postmaster—*Wm. McClellen*.  
Justice of Peace.....  
Schools—  
Names of Grade Schools—*Lovett*.  
Names of Grade School Teachers—*Forest Kinder*.  
Names of High Schools—*Lovett*.  
Names of High School Teachers—(Principal)  
*H. L. Williams, Miss Brining.*

Church Locations—*Lovett, Weston, Tea Creek and Graham*.

Churches: Names and Denominations—

.....  
.....  
.....

Ministers: Names and Denominations—*Rev. Swarthout, Tea Creek*.

Church Sundays—*First and Third at Tea Creek*.

Time of Service—*10:30 at Tea Creek*.

Clubs—*None*.

Name and Location.....

Meeting Hall: Name and Location—*Red Men's Hall at Lovett*.

Library Station Workers—*H. L. Williams and Mrs. Wm. McClellen*.

Location of Stations—*Lovett High School*.

Prominent Community Workers—*Wm. McClellen*.

Lodges: Names and Officers—*Red Men and Hay Makers*.

Principal Occupations or Interests in Community—*Farming*.

Teachers' Institute—

Date and Place of Meeting—*Lovett High School, Third Saturday*.

Doctor—*None*.

Events—*None*.

Social Interests.....

Farmers' Association—*Yes*.

Professional Men or Women—*None*.

### RELATION BETWEEN LIBRARIAN AND TRUSTEES.

These relations cannot be rigidly fixed and applied alike to all libraries. They must depend to a considerable degree on both the character of the trustees and the personality and ability of the librarian. With a model board and a model librarian, the following relations may be accepted as normal:

1. Legally, the library is the board of trustees. They are the corporation with which all having legal business with the library must deal.

2. All matters of securing funds for library operation or library expansion and

improvement belong exclusively to the trustees. The librarian should never appear as taking the initiative in such matters, no matter how pressing they may be. Information and aid should be supplied by the librarian, but this should be given direct to the trustees and not to the public.

3. The librarian is the board's employee and agent. Except for special stipulations in the contract or civil service rules, she holds her office only at the board's pleasure.

4. The board of trustees should fulfill a doubly interpretative function. It should interpret the will, mind and purpose of the public and the librarian and staff. It should likewise interpret and convey to the public the ideas and purposes of library science as represented in the librarian and staff.

5. The librarian is the trustees' executive, bringing to that office expert knowledge and special skill such as the board does not pretend to possess. They are to give her free range for the exercise of this knowledge and skill, interfering in none of the details of her office. Her report of conditions and needs and her recommendations should be before the board at every regular meeting. There are distinct advantages in her serving as regular secretary to the board.

6. All matters of library operation should be left to the librarian, she of course to act in harmony with appropriate committees of the board. Things in which she should be the main authority are: (a) book selection; (b) qualifications of such assistants as may be needed; (c) duties and hours of service of assistants; (d) methods of library organization and administration relating to cataloging, book display, assisting readers, attracting the public, publicity work, etc.

7. She should always act frankly and directly with the board as a whole. She should not try by the exercise of a personal and private pressure on this or that individual member of the board to secure influence in behalf of any measure on which she

may set her heart. She should not in any way try to "play politics."

8. She should always speak for her assistants when anything in their interest needs to be brought before the board. Under normal conditions, an assistant will never appear in person before the board, unless asked to do so by the board or the librarian. Of course no assistant will attempt to attain any end by private appeal or argument with any member of the board.

A. W., New York Libraries.

### JUVENILE READING CORNER.

Have your boy and girl readers the **SERIES HABIT**? This habit trains the mind to a laziness which is difficult to dispel, and does not afford the bulk and variety of reading matter necessary to keep the mind alive!

Whereas one Tarzan book, one Alger book, one Elsie Dinsmore, one Rover, would produce no vital injury, ten or twenty, or thirty, taken in consecutive doses, would. Henty may be all right in small quantities, but fifty-nine—or is it sixty-nine?—would probably be such an overdose that, while not fatal in its effect, it would leave the patient in a weakened condition.

Try to set some limit on the number of books of this particular type that you have available in your library, and even among books of standard authors beware this pitfall and avoid it by personal effort in directing the children so that their reading will have an alternating current.

Maine Library Bulletin.

### MY READING.

#### A Creed for Boys.

My books are my friends.

I will choose my books as carefully as I choose my friends.

I will read only such books as I may discuss with my mother.



Because I will be influenced by my reading, I will remember that the books I read should bring to me these five qualities:

First: High ideals, honesty, and fair play—a high-class, masculine presentation of real manhood.

Second: True perspective and constructive philosophy of life—hopeful, encouraging and free from doubt.

Third: The ability to think straight and draw honest, logical conclusions—true to life and sensible.

Fourth: A genuine respect for learning and science.

Fifth: The ability to use good language thru having read properly.

I will endeavor to cultivate a taste for variety in my reading.

I will let experts guide my reading through suggestions given me at the Public Library or the Public Schools.

(Public Libraries, November, 1920, from Handbook for Pioneers, Y. M. C. A.)

### CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Brookston, December, 1920.

Lists mentioned on page 13 of January Occurrent.

The prices used in this list were taken from the 1920 Publisher's Trade List Annual.

#### Fine Editions.

Arabian nights. Arabian nights; ed. by Wigan & Smith; illus. by Maxfield Parish. Scribner .....	\$3.50
Cooper, J. F. Last of the Mohicans; illus. by E. Boyd Smith. Holt.....	1.75
Dickens, Charles. Christmas carol; illus. by Arthur Rackham. Lippincott.....	1.75
Grimm, J. L. & W. C. Household tales; illus. by Walter Crane. Macm. ....	2.40
MacLeod, Mary. Book of King Arthur and his noble knights. Stokes.....	2.50
Parkman, Francis. Oregon trail; illus. by Frederick Remington (Remington edition). Little .....	3.00

#### General Reading.

Bailey, C. S. Girls' make-at-home things. Stokes .....	1.75
--	------

Baker, R. S. Boy's book of inventions. Doubleday .....	2.00
Bigham, M. A. Stories of Mother Goose Village. Rand .....	1.00
Burgess, T. W. Bird book for children. Little .....	3.00
Burgess, T. W. Animal book for children. Little .....	3.00
Dickinson & Skinner. Children's book of Christmas stories. Doubleday.....	1.75
Dix, B. M. Merryllips.....	2.00
Hagedorn, Hermann. Boy's life of Theodore Roosevelt. Harper .....	1.60
Howard, O. O. Famous Indian chiefs I have known. Century .....	1.75
Kipling, Rudyard. Captains courageous. Century .....	2.00
Meadowcroft, W. H. Boy's life of Edison. Harper .....	1.60
Meigs, Cornelia. Master Simon's garden. Macm. ....	1.75
..... Pool of stars. Macm.....	1.75
Meiklejohn, N. L. Cart of many colors. Dutton .....	1.65
Perkins, Mrs. L. F. Scotch twins. Houghton .....	1.75
..... Any of the Twin series may be bought in the School ed. for 88c (Italian, Cave, French, Belgian, Mexican, Eskimo, Irish, Japanese, Spartan, and Dutch twins).	
Richards, L. E. H. Florence Nightingale. Appleton .....	1.75
Richards, L. E. Joan of Arc. Appleton....	1.50
Skinner, A. M. & E. L. Children's plays, illus. by Willy Pogany. Appleton.....	1.00

### HISTORY.

Brookston, December, 1920.

The prices used in this list were taken from the 1920 Publisher's Trade List Annual.

#### General History.

Munro, D. C. History of the middle ages. Appleton .....	\$1.60
Munro & Sellery. Medieval civilization; enl. ed. Century .....	2.50
Myers, P. V. General history. Ginn.....	1.92
West, W. M. Modern history; rev. ed. Allyn	1.50
Hayes, C. H. Brief history of great war. Macm. ....	3.50

#### American History.

Bryce, James. South America; new ed. Macm. ....	4.00
Coolidge, A. C. U. S. as a world power. Macm. ....	2.25

- Drake, S. A. Making of the Ohio Valley states. Scribner ..... 1.65  
 Dunn, J. P. Indiana; rev. ed. Houghton.. 2.00  
 Eastman, C. A. Old Indian days. Little... 2.00  
 Elson, H. W. History of the United States. Macm. .... 2.20  
 Flske, John. American revolution. 2v. Houghton ..... 2.50  
 Grinnell, G. B. Story of the Indian. Appleton ..... 1.75  
 Levering, J. Historic Indiana. Putnam.... 3.00  
 Parkman, Francis. Pioneers of France in the New World. Little..... 2.00  
 Semple, E. C. American history and its geographic conditions. (Students' edition.) Houghton ..... 2.50  
 Siebert, W. H. Underground railroad. Macm. 4.00  
 Thwaites, R. G. The colonies. Longmans.. 1.25

### European History.

- Adams, G. B. Growth of the French nation. Macm. .... 2.40  
 Emerton, Ephraim. Mediaeval Europe. Ginn 2.00  
 Green, J. R. Short history of the English people; rev. and enl. ed. Amer. Bk. Co.. 2.60  
 Hazen, C. B. Europe since 1815. (Library ed.) Holt ..... 4.00  
 Modern European history. Holt. 1.80  
 Motley, J. L. Dutch nation; new ed. Harper ..... 2.50  
 Robinson, J. H. Introd. to the history of Western Europe. Ginn ..... 2.20  
 Robinson & Beard. Readings in modern European history. 2v. v. 1, \$2.40. v. 2, \$2.50. Ginn ..... 4.90  
 Van Vorst, Bessie. Popular history of France. Stokes ..... 1.25

### BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS FOR 1920.

The following list comprises the children's books recommended for first purchase by small libraries in the monthly numbers of the Booklist during 1920, not already included in the New York 1919 list published in the last Occurrent.

- Armfield, C. Wonder tales of the world. Harcourt. \$2.50.  
 Baldwin, J., and Livengood, W. W. Sailing the seas. Amer. Bk. Co. \$1.  
 Bishop, A. Bob Thorpe, sky fighter in the Lafayette flying corps. Harcourt. \$1.50.  
 Cobb, V. A. and E. Anita. Lothrop. \$1.50.  
 Davies, E. C. A boy in Servia. Crowell. \$1.50.  
 Emerson, C. P., and Betts, G. H. Hygiene and health. Bobbs. \$0.80.  
 Emerson, C. P., and Betts, G. H. Physiology and hygiene. Bobbs. \$0.95.

- Fabre, J. H. C. Secret of everyday things. Century. \$2.50.  
 Frentz, E. W. Uncle Zeb and his friends. Atlantic monthly. \$1.50.  
 Haines, D. H. The dragon-flies. Houghton. \$1.50.  
 Heyliger, W. Don Strong, American. Appleton. \$1.75.  
 Heyliger, W. High Benton. Appleton. \$1.50.  
 Knipe, Mrs. E. B. and A. A. A Mayflower maid. Century. \$1.90.  
 Lamprey, L. Masters of the gullid. Stokes. \$2.25.  
 Langford, G. Pic, the weaponmaker. Boni & Liveright. \$1.75.  
 Lansing, M. F., and Gulick, L. H. Food and life. Ginn. \$0.68.  
 Lippincott, J. W. Red Ben, the fox of Oak Ridge. Penn. \$1.  
 Mathews, B. J. The Argonauts of faith. Doran. \$1.50.  
 Mirza, Y. B. When I was a boy in Persia. Lothrop. \$1.  
 Mother Goose. Songs from Mother Goose for voice and piano; set to music by S. Homer. Macm. \$1.50.  
 Nicolay, H. Boy's life of Lafayette. Harper. \$1.60.  
 Oglebay, K. comp. Plays for children. Wilson. \$0.60.  
 Perkins, Mrs. L. F. The Italian twins. Houghton. \$1.75.  
 Price, E. B. Silver Shoal light. Century. \$1.75.  
 Rowell, Mrs. C. W. Leaders of the great war. Macm. \$1.  
 Sanford, C. M., and Owen, G. A. Modern Americans. Laurel Bk. Co. \$0.80.  
 Sanford, C. M., and Owen, G. A. Modern Europeans. Laurel Bk. Co. \$0.88.  
 Seaman, A. H. The Slipper Point mystery. Century. \$1.35.  
 Shedlock, M. L. Eastern stories and legends. Dutton. \$2.  
 Slusser, E. Y., and others. Stories of Luther Burbank and his plant school. Scribner. \$0.88.  
 Smith, D. E. Number stories of long ago. Ginn. \$0.60.  
 Tappan, E. M. Hero stories of France. Houghton. \$1.75.  
 Wilson, E. N. The white Indian boy. World Bk. Co. \$1.  
 Wynne, A. For days and days. Stokes. \$2.  
 Youngs, M. F. When we were little; children's rhymes of Oyster Bay. Dutton. \$1.25.

### BIBLE STORIES.

Bible—Old Testament.

Bible stories to read and tell; 150 stories from the Old Testament, selected and arranged by F. J. Olcott. Houghton, 1916.

- Old, old story book, comp. from the Old Testament by E. M. Tappan. Houghton, 1910.
- Bible—New Testament.
- Bible stories ed. with an introd. and notes by R. G. Moulton. Macmillan, 1906.
- Bible Stories.
- Baldwin, James. Old stories of the East. Amer. Bk. Co., c. 1895.
- Barker, Elsa. Stories from the New Testament. Duffield, 1911.
- Foster, Charles. Story of the Bible from Genesis to Revelation; told in simple language. Phil. Charles Foster Pub. Co., c. 1911.
- Gaskoin, Mrs. Herman. Children's treasury of Bible stories. Macmillan, 1890-1914. 3v. [Macmillan's primers.]
- Guerber, H. A. Story of the chosen people. Amer. Bk. Co., c. 1896.
- Hodges, George. Child's guide to the Bible. Baker, 1911.
- Hurlbut, J. L. Hurlbut's story of the Bible told for young and old. Winston, c. 1904.
- Smith, N. A. Old, old tales from the old, old Book. Doubleday, 1916.
- Stewart, Mary. "Tell me a true story." Revell, c. 1909.
- Jesus Christ.
- Stewart, Mary. Shepherd of us all. Revell, c. 1913.
- Hodges, George. When the King came. Houghton, c. 1904.
- Hurlbut, J. L. Hurlbut's story of Jesus for young and old. Winston, c. 1915.

### THE LIBRARIAN'S OPPORTUNITY AND THE TRUSTEE'S.

Mrs. Earl's talk at the Louisville district meeting has been widely quoted and commented on in Kentucky newspapers and magazines. Two points in the talk seem to have made an especial impression. The first was that libraries are institutions of the utmost importance today and should be well supported because they are centers of information, and because only with the right supply of information will community activities be properly directed. The second point was a dig at the "honorary" trustee. Said Mrs. Earl: "If there are any trustees who are purely honorary members of your library boards either in Indiana or Kentucky, I hope they will resign before sundown tomorrow. There is no place on a library board for people who do not attend

meetings, keep up with what is being done and constitute members active and alert in seeking to obtain the best of library service for their community."

### PROMPTNESS.

(Extract from "Some Principles of Business-like Conduct in Libraries" by Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis Public Library.)

It has been paradoxically said that much time is lost through promptness. This means, of course, that someone is always late and that those who are compelled to wait would have saved time by being equally late. The only remedy is for all to arrive together, and the only practical way is to agree upon an hour and keep to it. Wasting time is worse than wasting money, because a money loss may be replaced, while lost time is lost permanently.

Time and energy may be wasted by unwillingness to delegate work. He who is business-like in a small way is sometimes unbusiness-like when his business has grown large. He is unable to adapt himself to its growth. Time was when he could attend to all the details himself. He still tries to do so and the mere physical limitations bring failure. The librarian who once attended to his own cataloging, registration, book selection, and finances and tries to continue when his institution has grown beyond this possibility, is not business-like any more, although he may have been eminently so at first. A business-like management delegates these things to competent lieutenants, while still retaining ultimate control over them.

The greatest time-waster is talk. It is unbusiness-like, in the course of work, to speak an unnecessary word. Some persons think out loud; they compel others to listen to processes that should have been performed silently. Others do not think at all, and pour out a stream of useless words while they wait for the thoughts to come. Still others speak to the point, but repeat

themselves over and over with the erroneous idea that the point is being thus emphasized. In particular it is unnecessary, in preferring a request, to lead up to it by a recital of reasons or a narrative of events. Make the request directly with a minimum of explanation. Defer argument until it is necessary. Requests are often granted as soon as heard. It is confusing to listen to a long prelude when one is uncertain whither it is tending.

\* \* \* \* \*

### THE MAKING OF THE BOOKLIST.

The Booklist is the librarians' official book buying guide. It grew from the demands of hundreds of librarians in all parts of the country away from book centers. They needed a list which evaluated the books as published, selected those best suited to library needs and gave information in as few words as possible so that busy librarians could choose wisely but quickly.

No one person can be depended upon to judge all the books presented; so in every case the final judgment means a consensus of opinion from many libraries. Indeed hundreds of people contribute information each year—librarians, "doctors, lawyers, merchants, chiefs" of every profession known to books, general readers, professional book reviewers, authors, publishers and booksellers.

The work of the editorial staff is the compilation, selection and presentation of this information. All the work except that done in the office is donated for the good of the cause, thus The Booklist, the work of the American Library Association as a whole, is its most important activity in encouraging good books.

### The Publishers' Contribution.

The publishers are the first contributors; all the general publishers now send every book they publish which could have a library appeal. For fugitive books, publishers' lists

are checked, the Publishers' Weekly, reviews, announcements, and the Library of Congress galley proofs of cards for every book copyrighted in this country.

### The Tentative List.

For each book a card is made, giving such information as is contained in publishers' notices. Cards are filed for a month or until the "Tentative List" is printed. This list—author, title, publisher, price—is printed and sent to over fifty librarians, east, west, north, south, who check all or parts of the list, a plus sign "+" voting for inclusion, a minus sign, "-" voting against. Returned to the office the votes for each book are registered on its card.

### Book Reviews.

Books which require special knowledge for judging are sent to experts who will examine and return them. Often a telephone call to one of the many special libraries in Chicago, or a letter to those outside, will yield the exact information desired; the intrinsic merit of a book and its worth in comparison to others on the same subject. These special libraries represent almost every field of human endeavor; art, history, science, religion, education, engineering, trade, medicine, and so forth.

The best English and American book reviews are on file at the office and reviews for each book are indexed on its card. Over a hundred special periodicals are also indexed each month, extracts of the notes made and filed with the book cards. Book notes sent by librarians are also clipped to their respective book cards. Sixteen large libraries and commissioners regularly send book notes written from the library point of view.

### Selecting Books.

The enlarged file of cards now gives reliable information as to the books' suitability for public library use. A careful examination of books with notes and votes makes it a comparatively simple matter to choose a

large percentage of the books to be included.

Every other month there is a selection of public documents particularly useful for a small library and every other month a list of new editions noteworthy because of additions, special beauty, change of price.

#### The Book Notes.

The writing of the book notes is not so simple, as it means an attempt to express in the fewest possible words, the subject and scope of the work, a comparison of other works on the subject, the type of reader who will be interested, any eccentricities, good or bad, of its make-up and most difficult of all, to reflect the spirit of the book.

#### The Completed List.

There are about two hundred entries each month covering all classes of books for children as well as adults. This list is sent to five thousand libraries and in many it forms the chief, often the only guide for adding new titles.

Librarians rely on its information, which is unbiased, the consensus of the best opinions available both from the standpoint of excellence and adaptability to library needs.

#### Talking Points for the Booklist.

For Librarians:—It sums up the library opinion of new books. It gives accurate information needed in ordering books and it makes cataloging easy. It lists government documents for small libraries and notes other pamphlet material. It gives careful comparisons of new editions as they appear. The file is invaluable reference material in compiling special lists. It is made from the work of many librarians so that it presents a consensus and not an individual opinion.

For High Schools:—It gives teachers an opportunity to gain quickly, at least an intelligent ignorance of the general list of new books and especially of books in their

own fields. It emphasizes books useful in high school work.

For Booksellers:—It gives booksellers advance information on what libraries will buy. It is an invaluable aid in suggesting books for special lists. The fiction it lists is the fiction which is most likely to have a fairly steady sale as it represents the choice of a large number of readers. The notes indicate just the type of reader who will be interested in the books.

#### NEW EDITION OF AN OLD FRIEND.

Dana, John Cotton. *A Library Primer*. Library Bureau, 1920. \$3.00.

This edition of the library primer, while based on the earlier editions, is practically a new volume. Some of the old material was dropped, that which was retained has been entirely rewritten and brought up to date, and much new material has been added.

It contains 263 pages, with 65 cuts showing floor plans, equipment and various new blanks and forms. Some of the special features of the new edition are as follows: ideas on library publicity, many of which do not involve a money expenditure; the importance of a good accounting system in all libraries; the value of an "information file"; more extended help in cataloging, with illustrative card forms. There are several chapters written for the trustees, including by-laws for a board of trustees.

It is not intended to be a complete manual of library economy but it does give much definite and some detailed information. It is for the person who wishes to learn how to manage the small library and for the assistant in the larger library. Even though older editions of this work may be owned by a library, the large amount of recent information which it contains makes this new edition a desirable purchase for a library.



## QUESTION BOX.

## Hours of Opening for Village Library.

What hours of opening are advisable for a village library which has but one librarian or but one full-time librarian and a part-time assistant.

If the staff consists of one person, the library should be open for lending every week-day afternoon and four evenings each week, the exact hours to be determined by local conditions. The afternoon hours should be chosen with the idea of serving children, country people and the general public. Evening use may be limited to adults, especially after 8 o'clock.

If the librarian has an assistant who can not be alone, the evening hours should be the same as when there is no assistant. If there is an assistant who can be left alone, the library should be open every afternoon and evening, the two persons alternating on the quieter evenings and working together on the two busiest evenings of the week. If possible, it should be open during the supper hour.

With a small staff, morning hours should not be attempted, except on Saturdays, when there are special opportunities for serving children and country people.

JESSIE WELLES,

In Wisconsin Library Bulletin for April, 1920.

## AN OREGON LAW.

The last word in paternalistic library legislation is a law just passed by the Oregon legislature, introduced by a Senator who is a library trustee. It provides that it shall be unlawful for a library board having an income of less than \$2,500 to purchase or to make accessible to the public any books except as recommended in the book lists issued by the American Library Association, or any state library or school department.

This is a beautiful way of excluding the Tarzan books, Alger or the Motor Boy stories as well as religious propaganda and

third rate encyclopedic "reference works", but few library workers or Library Commission visitors will approve of such drastic restriction of local initiative, even setting aside the many administrative difficulties. In the long run education, counsel and experience are much more valuable than "Thou shalt not".

### REUNION OF SUMMER SCHOOL CLASSES OF 1901, 1906, 1911 AND 1916.

The reunion of the earlier classes held last year was so successful and enjoyable that a similar occasion is planned in connection with the 1921 summer school. It is hoped that all members of each class will make a special effort to be present or send greetings. The exact date will be chosen later and notices will be sent out by letters. The following "attendance monitors" are hereby appointed:

1901, Virginia M. Tutt, South Bend Public Library.

1906, Daisy Springer, Marion Public Library.

1911, Marcia M. Furnas, Indianapolis Public Library.

1916, Dorothea Krull, Indianapolis Public Library.

#### Students—First Year, Oct. 31-Nov. 7, 1901.

Vernie Baldwin, Greenfield.

Cora Bigbey, Moores Hill.

Georgia Friedley, Bedford.

Marle Hardy, Greenfield.

Mrs. Jennie B. Jessup, LaPorte.

Mrs. Edith Lawrence, Plainfield.

Mrs. Sam Matthews, Tipton.

Sara Messing, Indianapolis.

Bessie Montfort, Greensburg.

Bertha F. Poindexter, Jeffersonville.

Rhoda C. Shepard, Indianapolis.

Virginia M. Tutt, South Bend.

Miss Wilhelm, LaPorte.

#### 1906 Students.

Frances M. Dean, Franklin.

Mrs. Blanche Goddard, Dederick Warsaw.

Daisy I. Grubbs, Martinsville.

Eunice D. Henley, Wabash.

Almee L. Hindman, Vincennes.

Georgia Huston, Toledo, Ohio.

Bessie L. King (Mrs. E. Stillman), Rensselaer.

Gertrude I. McCain, Delphi.  
 Rena Reese, Denver.  
 Daisy Springer, Marion.  
 Clarence Sumner, Sioux City, Iowa.  
 Ephraim J. Zook, Goshen College.

#### List of Summer School Students, 1911.

Emanuel, Mrs. Ida V., Auburn, Ind.  
 Fordney, Minta B., Hartford City, Ind.  
 Gibson, Anna, Gary, Ind.  
 Furnas, Marcia M., Indianapolis P. L.  
 Hadley, Clara J., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Hutchinson, Eva B., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 McDowell, Nelle, Linton, Ind.  
 Mueller, Mrs. Geo. L., Purdue University.  
 Nance, Belle, New Albany, Ind.  
 Raasch, Bessie, Crown Point, Ind.  
 Trees, Lelah M., Kokomo, Ind.  
 Van Meter, Elizabeth, Indianapolis, Ind.

#### Special Students.

Bertha Hubbell, Eaton, Ohio.  
 O. A. Wilkinson, Globe-Wernecke Co.

#### List of Summer School Students, 1916.

Balcom, Lucy, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Bennett, Florence, South Bend.  
 Boling, Ola, Clinton, Ind.  
 Caff, Mary, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Curtis, Alma R., Valparaiso, Ind.  
 Davis, Mary Margaret, Carlisle, Ind.  
 Dipboye, Nellie, Columbus, Ind.  
 Fishback, Mary, Terre Haute.  
 Glover, Nannie Mae, Evansville, Ind.  
 Hauck, Irma, Aurora, Ind.  
 Highman, Annabel, Mt. Vernon, Ind.  
 Johnson, Edna B., Connersville, Ind.  
 Krom, Miriam, Vevay, Ind.  
 Krull, Dorothea, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Lewis, Ida A., Shelbyville, Ind.  
 Logan, Jessie E., Plymouth, Ind.  
 Martling, Lyndell, Mishawaka, Ind.  
 Miller, Ruth, Kokomo, Ind.  
 Mitchell, Grace E., Mitchell, Ind.  
 Muenich, Etta, Hammond, Ind.  
 Netter, Miriam, Warsaw, Ind.  
 Nieukirk, Lall, Gary, Ind.  
 Mrs. Dufts Ogden, Bertha L., Warsaw, Ind.  
 Perkins, Alpha, Lebanon, Ind.  
 Petra, Doris, Francesville, Ind.  
 Phillips, Mrs. Emma B., Tell City, Ind.  
 Price, Leota, Lebanon, Ind.  
 Rambo, Delight, Warsaw, Ind.  
 Ruprecht, Berenice, Union City, Ind.  
 Shoup, Ella F., Goshen College Library.  
 Walker, Grace, Indianapolis.  
 Woodke, Rachel, Gary, Ind.

#### Special Course.

Christner, Lulu, New Castle, Ind.  
 Emanuel, Mrs. Virginia, Auburn, Ind.  
 Hamilton, Esther, Liberty, Ind.

Miesse, Lulu M., Noblesville, Ind.  
 Quinlisk, Margaret, Sidney, Ohio.  
 Mrs. Jeanie L. Sawyer, Hammond, Ind.  
 Snipes, Mayme C., Plainfield, Ind.  
 Taylor, Della, Shoals, Ind.  
 Wade, Margaret A., Pendleton, Ind.

### 1921 SUMMER SCHOOL REQUIRED READING.

#### ADULT BOOKS.

##### Philosophy, Education, Religion—Read 1.

Clark, W. N. Sixty years with the Bible.  
 Scribner .....\$1.25  
 Condé, Bertha. Business of being a friend.  
 Houghton ..... 1.75  
 Dewey, Evelyn. New schools for old. Dut-  
 ton ..... 2.00  
 James, William. Talks to teachers on psy-  
 chology. Holt ..... 2.00  
 Patri, Angelo. Schoolmaster of the great city.  
 Macmillan ..... 1.60

##### Sociology—Read 1.

Morse, Richard. Fear God in your own vil-  
 lage. Holt ..... 1.35  
 Ross, E. A. Old world in the new. Century 3.00  
 Tufts, J. H. Real business of living. Holt.. 1.60  
 Wald, Lillian D. House on Henry Street.  
 Holt ..... 2.50  
 Wister, Owen. A straight deal or an ancient  
 grudge. Macmillan ..... 2.00

##### Science and Art—Read 1.

Baldt, L. L. Clothing for women. Lippin-  
 cott ..... 2.50  
 Caffin, C. H. Story of American painting.  
 Stokes ..... 4.50  
 Dixon, Royal. Human side of trees. Stokes. 2.50  
 Fabre, Henri. Life of the spider. Dodd.... 2.00  
 Hudson, W. H. Far away and long ago. Dut-  
 ton ..... 3.00  
 Scott, W. D. Increasing human efficiency in  
 business. Macmillan ..... 2.00

##### Literature—Read 2.

Barrie, J. M. Half hours. Scribner..... 1.75  
 Colson, E. M. How to read poetry. McClurg 1.25  
 Crothers, S. M. Pleasures of an absentee land-  
 lord. Houghton ..... 1.75  
 Galsworthy, John. Justice. Scribner..... 1.00  
 Holliday, R. C. Walking-stick papers. Doran 2.00  
 Masfield, John. Reynard the fox. Macmil-  
 lan ..... 1.60  
 Shuman, E. L. How to judge a book. Hough-  
 ton ..... 1.75

**Biography—Read 1.**

Barrie, J. M. Margaret Ogilvy. Scribner...	1.50
Garland, Hamlin. Son of the middle border. Macmillan .....	2.00
Krasinska, Countess F. Journal. McClurg...	1.50
Parker, C. S. An American idyll. Atlantic...	1.75
Ravage, E. American in the making. Harper	1.90
Sedgwick, A. D. Childhood in Brittany eighty years ago. Century.....	3.00

**Travel—Read 1.**

Cooper, C. C. Understanding South America. Doran .....	2.50
Baring, Maurice. Russian people. Doran....	3.50
Franck, H. A. Vagabond journey around the world. Century .....	5.00
Hackett, Frances. Ireland. Huebsch.....	2.50
Muir, John. Thousand mile walk to the gulf. Houghton .....	3.25
Riesenberg, Felix. Under sail. Macmillan...	3.00
Wharton, Edith. French ways and their meaning. Appleton .....	1.50

**History—Read 1.**

Beard, C. A. Contemporary American history. Macmillan .....	2.00
Fiske, John. New France and New England. Houghton .....	2.50
Hazen, C. D. Fifty years of Europe. Holt...	2.50
Levine, I. D. Resurrected nations. Stokes...	2.50
Trevelyan, G. M. Garibaldi and the thousand. Longmans .....	4.50
Turner, F. J. Frontier in American history. Holt .....	2.50

**FICTION.****Foreign—Read 1.**

Audoux, Marguerite. Marie Claire. Doran..	1.20
Balzac, Honore de. Pere Goriot. Dutton...	1.35
Blasco, Ibanez Vincente. The dead command. Duffield .....	1.90
Bojer, Johan. The great hunger. Moffat...	2.00
Fogazzaro, Antonio. The saint. Putnam...	2.00
Lagerlof, Selma. Gosta Berling. Doubleday.	1.90
Maartens, Maarten. God's fool. Appleton...	2.00
Sienkiewicz, Henryk. With fire and sword. Little .....	2.25
Tolstol, Leo. Anna Karenina. Dutton.....	1.35

**English—Read 2.**

Austen, Jane. Pride and prejudice. Jacobs.	2.00
Bennett, Arnold. Clayhanger. Doran.....	1.90
Conrad, Joseph. Lord Jim. Doubleday....	2.00
De Morgan, William. Joseph Vance. Holt...	2.00
Hardy, Thomas. Return of the native. Scribner .....	1.00
Merrick, Leonard. Conrad in quest of his youth. Dutton .....	1.90
Sinclair, May. Divine fire. Holt.....	1.50

Snailth, J. C. The sailor. Grosset.....	1.00
Trollope, Anthony. Barchester Towers. Dutton .....	1.50
Walpole, Hugh. The captives. Doran.....	2.00

**American—Read 2.**

Brown, Alice. Bromley neighborhood. Macmillan .....	2.00
Cather, W. S. My Antonid. Houghton.....	2.00
Deland, Mrs. M. W. C. The iron woman. Burt .....	.60
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Marble faun. Dutton	1.35
Hergesheimer, Joseph. Gold and iron. Knopf	1.50
Howells, W. D. A modern instance. Houghton .....	2.00
James, Henry. Portrait of a lady. Houghton	2.00
Poole, Ernest. The harbour. Macmillan....	2.00
Watts, Mrs. M. S. From father to son. Macmillan .....	2.00
Wharton, Edith. Fruit of the tree. Scribner	2.00

**INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB.**

The March meeting of the Indianapolis Library Club was held on Wednesday evening, March 23d, in the children's room of the Indianapolis Public Library. We were very fortunate in having several out-of-town members who came to attend the Indianapolis library district meeting and remained over for the Library Club meeting in the evening. About sixty members were present. After the business meeting, at which a new constitution was adopted, Mrs. Demarchus C. Brown gave a very delightful and charming talk on Old-Fashioned England, inspiring in all that had not been to England a desire to go and in those that had been a hope that they might go again. Refreshments and a social half-hour concluded the meeting.

At the first meeting of the club, January 12th, the following officers were elected: President, William J. Hamilton; vice president, Lyle Harter; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth Ohr. The chairmen of committees were appointed as follows: Constitution, Eliza G. Browning; hospitality, Carrie E. Scott; program, Frieda Woerner; membership, Elizabeth Ohr.

ELIZABETH OHR,  
Secretary.

**A FEW MUSIC LISTS.**

Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.

Catalog of the books relating to music in the Grosvenor Library. 1909.

Hooper, Louisa M.

Selected list of music and books about music for public libraries. A. L. A. Publishing Board. 1909.

Louisville Public Library.

Music scores. Books about music. 1915.

Princeton University Library.

Finding list for music library. 1909.

**LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON RURAL PROBLEMS.**

(Prepared by Library Department, National Organization for Public Health Nursing.)

Carney, Mabel.

Country Life and the County School. (Row Peterson Co.)

Curtis, Henry S.

Play and Recreation for the Open Country. (Ginn & Co.)

Dewey, Evelyn.

New Schools for Old. (Dutton.)

Galpin, C. J.

Rural Life. (Century.)

Johnson, George.

Education by Play and Games. (Ginn & Co.)

May, Angelina.

Jean Mitchell's School. (Public School Publishing Co.)

Quick, Herbert.

The Brown Mouse.

The Fairview Idea. (Bobbs, Merrill Co.)

**Pamphlets.**

U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.  
Recreation and Rural Health. (E. C. Lindaman.) Teachers' Leaflet No. 7.

U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.  
Development of County Health Work. (K. E. Reilly.) Reprint No. 470.

Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.  
Mobilizing a Rural Community. (E. L. Morgan.)

**SHORT LIST OF BOOKS AND MAGAZINES ON COMMUNITY HEALTH FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

(Prepared by Library Department, National Organization for Public Health Nursing.)

Addams, S. H. Health Master. (Houghton, Mifflin.)

Allen. Civics and Health. (Houghton, Mifflin.)

Address, J. M. Health Education in Rural Schools. (Houghton, Mifflin.)

Broadhurst, Jean. Home and Community Hygiene. (Lippincott.)

Brown, Lawrason. Rules for Recovery from Tuberculosis. (Lea & Febiger.)

Dock & Stewart. Short History of Nursing. (Putnam.)

Fisher & Flisk. How to Live. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

Franekel & Fleisher. Human Factor in Industry. (Macmillan.)

Friedman, Elisha. America and the New Era: Symposium on Social Reconstruction. (Dutton.)

Galpin, C. J. Rural Life. (Century.)

Henderson, C. I. Home Nursing. (Macmillan.)

Knopf, A. S. Tuberculosis, a Preventable and Curable Disease.

McCollum and Simmonds. American Home Diet. (F. C. Mathews Co.)

March, N. H. Towards Racial Health. (Dutton.)

Rose, M. S. Feeding the Family. (Macmillan.)

Wald, Lillian D. The House on Henry Street. (Holt.)

White, W. A. Mental Hygiene of Childhood. (Little, Brown & Co.)

**Public Health Nursing Handbook Series (Macmillan).**

Brainard, A. M. Organization of Public Health Nursing.

Gardner, M. S. Public Health Nursing.

Hill, H. W. Sanitation for Public Health Nurses.

Kelly and Bradshaw. Handbook for School Nurses.

Wright, F. S. Industrial Nursing.

**Periodicals.**

American Journal of Public Health,  
169 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Public Health Nurse,  
2157 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Modern Medicine; Modern Hospital,  
22-24 E. Ontario Street, Chicago, Ills.

Mental Hygiene (quarterly),  
50 Union Square, New York City.

The Survey,  
112 E. Nineteenth St., New York City.

**Books for a Children's Room.**

O'Shea & Kellogg. Health Series—primers in 4 volumes. (Macmillan.)

Dawson, Jean. Boys and Girls of Garden City. (Ginn & Co.)

Ferguson, Harrison. Child's Book of the Teeth. (World Book Co.)

Winslow, C. E. A. Healthy Living—primer in 2 volumes. (Merrill.)

Lists of books and pamphlets on special subjects may be had from the Central Library, National

Organization for Public Health Nursing, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

#### DISTRICT MEETINGS. BEDFORD.

A district meeting of librarians and trustees was held February 16th at the Bedford Public Library. Twenty-nine persons were present and the following libraries were represented: Bloomington, Linton, Merom, Mitchell, North Vernon, Odon, Orleans, Paoli, Salem, Seymour and Washington.

The meeting was divided into two sessions; the first opening at 10:30 o'clock with words of welcome to the visiting members. Miss Root of the Commission gave a very interesting and profitable talk on selecting children's books. Miss Stone discussed the township work of the Bedford Library.

Dinner was served at the Methodist Church. An address of welcome was given by Mr. T. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board, and Mr. William J. Hamilton responded.

During the afternoon session Mrs. Poulson delighted the crowd with a talk on "How to fit the book to the reader". Mrs. Caldwell in her paper on "A county library in operation" brought out many interesting details of the work of a county library. Miss Frazee discussed the problem of "Reaching the men of the community" and many valuable ideas and help were given to the librarians.

In the discussion that followed on "How to make the district meeting more useful to the trustees", the trustees unanimously agreed that the meetings were very interesting and instructive and that it was a misfortune that trustees were so often prevented from being present because of other duties.

Last on the program was a question box, in charge of Mr. Hamilton. The exchange of ideas was very lively and suggestions were very beneficial and helpful.

MINTA STONE.

#### EVANSVILLE, IND.

One of the district meetings of the Indiana Library Association was held in the Coliseum library, Evansville, on February 3rd.

The first hour was devoted to informal conferences in charge of the members of the Evansville staff, and the examination of the Emma Roach Memorial Collection of special editions of children's books. A visit to the Community Fair in the Coliseum was educational as well as enjoyable. Especially was the library booth, with its collections of books and posters, helpful to visiting librarians.

The balance of the morning was devoted to a talk on "Book selection for children" by Miss Harriet T. Root of the Public Library Commission, and discussions of the "Best children's books published since 1917" by various librarians. The books discussed were as follows:

Bergengren—Jane, Joseph and John.

Conklin—Poems by a little girl.

Fabre—The secret of everyday things.

Fyleman—Fairies and chimneys.

Locke—When Canada was New France.

Meigs—Master Simon's garden.

Meiklejohn—The cart of many colors.

Olcott—Wonder garden.

Richards—Joan of Arc.

Zwilmeyer—What happened to Inger Johanne.

After luncheon, served at the Y. W. C. A., the guests were very delightfully entertained by Professor R. W. Billin of Evansville College, who sang two groups of songs of four selections each, and by Mr. Gillette, city organist, who took them on a tour of inspection of the Coliseum organ, explaining the intricacies of producing organ music.

The afternoon session was of special interest to library trustees, a goodly number of whom were present. The following topics were discussed: "What this district should do for the two State Library Associations" by Mr. Howard Roosa; "How to make a library board meeting interesting"



by Mrs. W. R. Davidson; "Preparing a budget for the activities of the year" by Mr. K. H. Wyerbacher of Boonville; "Monthly budget reports" by Mr. E. L. Craig, President of the Indiana Library Trustees Association; "The why and how of annual reports" by Miss Ethel F. McCollough.

A fitting close to a profitable day was afternoon tea served by Miss McCollough and the staff of the Evansville Public Library.

### HAMMOND.

The Northern Indiana District meeting was held in the assembly room of the Hammond Public Library March 17, 1921, and was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mrs. Sawyer.

The first topic discussed was "Some library problems in an industrial city". Miss Shelly of Whiting and Mr. Bailey of Gary made many interesting suggestions in regard to the necessity of having the right kind of books for the skilled mechanic and books in foreign languages for the adults who are not familiar with the English language.

Miss Carr of Valparaiso led a general discussion as to the uses of the library assembly room.

"Library service to high schools" was ably handled by Miss Tutt of South Bend and Miss Lewis of the Hammond High School Library.

The noonday luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, with music appropriate to St. Patrick's day and an informal after-dinner address on American Relief Work, by Miss Jean Butter, was thoroughly enjoyed. The afternoon session was opened by roll call, with responses of reviews of "Old book favorites". An earnest appeal for new editions of old favorites was made, and some new books were discussed.

Mrs. D. J. Moran of Hammond led the topic "How to make district meetings more helpful to trustees". Many helpful suggestions were made by trustees and librarians.

After a spirited discussion of Sunday opening of libraries, salaries, and hours, the meeting adjourned.

The following libraries were represented: Crown Point, East Chicago, Gary, Hebron, Lowell, Hobart, South Bend, Valparaiso, and Whiting.

JEANIE L. SAWYER,  
Secretary.

### INDIANAPOLIS.

Seventeen libraries were represented at the district meeting held in the Indianapolis Public Library, Wednesday, March 23, 1921. Seven of these libraries were represented by trustees in addition to the librarians.

Miss Eliza G. Browning, assistant librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, presided, first introducing Miss Carrie E. Scott, Supervisor of Children's Work of the Indianapolis library, who gave an intensely interesting and practical talk of "Standards in the selection of children's books". Mrs. L. M. Tweedy, librarian of the Cambridge City Public Library, discussed the methods used in their township work to obtain the unusual cooperation between town and rural districts. Mrs. Tweedy's listeners decided that methods and personality have each an important part in a library's success. The discussion which followed Mrs. Tweedy's talk was led by Miss Julia Mason of the Franklin Public Library, and a number of problems were offered for discussion and solution. The morning session closed with a short talk by Mr. Hamilton of the Public Library Commission on the progress of county extension work in Indiana.

An attractive and delicious luncheon in the staff dining room had been arranged for by the Committee on Hospitality of the Indianapolis Library Club, which also had charge of the program. Miss Carrie Scott is chairman of the committee. There were sixty-seven guests at the luncheon, about half of these being from outside libraries.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. Miss Amy Winslow, head of publicity work for the Indianapolis Library, told of the Library Book campaign, its method and success. Details of the campaign organization with publicity material were presented and a group of interesting posters shown. About 20,000 volumes were received and about \$800 in cash. Inasmuch as the library additions only amounted to 10,000 volumes last year the campaign was a decided success. Only 20% of the children's books donated were discarded and a much smaller percentage of the adult gifts.

Mrs. Frank Cleland of Indianapolis read an interesting and sprightly paper on "Fiction since the war" which was much enjoyed. There was no doubt as to Mrs. Cleland's preference for American over English novelists, and for the work of James Branch Cabell.

The meeting closed with discussion led by the library trustees present on the subject of "Making the board meeting interesting". Mrs. W. A. Denny of Anderson, Mr. Arthur W. Konold of Elwood and Mrs. H. H. Thompson of Noblesville were the first speakers and their remarks aroused such keen interest that one of the liveliest and most enjoyable discussions of this year's series of meetings followed. The place of fiction in the library, non-fiction reading campaigns, what should the librarian's report include, the value of library statistics, were discussed pop-corn fashion by librarians, trustees and Commission representatives. Among those who took part were Mrs. Tweedy of Cambridge City, Mrs. E. L. Poston, trustee of Martinsville, Miss Jean Sexton of the Commission staff, Miss Atta Henry of Indianapolis and Mr. Donald DuShane of Columbus.

A number of out-of-town guests remained for the meeting of the Indianapolis Library Club that evening and enjoyed the sparkling informal talk of Mrs. Demarchus C. Brown on "Old fashioned England".

SECRETARY.

## LOUISVILLE.

An unusually interesting district meeting, one of the most successful of the year, was that at which the librarians and trustees of Southern Indiana and Central Kentucky were entertained by the librarian and staff of the Louisville Public Library, March 10th. A dozen Indiana libraries and about the same number of Kentucky institutions were represented, about one hundred people being present at each session.

The morning program was given over to the problems of extension work. Mr. Settle of the Louisville Public Library presided and after a gracious welcome introduced Mrs. Herbert W. Mengel, a member of the Kentucky Library Commission, who discussed the new Kentucky County Library law, which is similar to the Indiana law. Mrs. Mengel urged a greater interest in the provisions and possibilities of the law and spoke of the active campaign in Scott County, Kentucky.

Miss Jennie O. Cochrane, head of extension work in the Louisville Public Library, presided over a round table discussion on County Library work, outlining first the active service of the Louisville Library in Jefferson County. Miss Permelia Boyd, Secretary of the Scott County (Indiana) library board, gave a witty and helpful talk on "Serving a county from a small town library". Miss Georgia Stockslager of the Corydon (Indiana) Public Library, spoke of township work and Miss Mayme C. Snipes of the Indiana Public Library Commission told of the results obtained by a township library book wagon, the increase of borrowers from 20 per cent of the resident families to 80 per cent, and a deeper interest in good reading. Miss Bernice Bell of the Louisville Children's Department spoke of the work in the schools in the county and Mrs. Thomas Blue discussed the service in the colored stations of the county.

The staff of the Louisville Library entertained the guests at a jolly luncheon served

in the art gallery, an informal discussion of new and old favorite books taking the place of toasts. Before the afternoon session the guests had an opportunity to visit the art exhibit and the interesting exhibit on book mending prepared by the Louisville staff.

The afternoon session was presided over by Mr. Hamilton of the Indiana Public Library Commission. An altogether delightful talk on contemporary fiction was given by Mrs. Ira Sayre Barnett. Her keen sense of values, her charming humor and her occasional sly digs at the listening librarians were very much enjoyed by all. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, President of the Indiana Public Library Commission, gave the closing talk on "The Librarian's opportunity and the Trustee's". This was an appeal for a better appreciation of the library's work on the part of the public, and for an active and working interest on the part of library trustees in helping the library to serve every community interest.

After the formal program the guests were taken to the Western Colored Branch Library, where Mr. Blue and Mrs. Harris of the staff told of its work and the results obtained. A final treat was the telling of a group of stories by two colored children who have taken part in the story telling contests held at the branch.

#### MUNCIE.

A meeting of the libraries of the Muncie district was held at the Muncie Public Library Tuesday, January 25. The morning session was held in the junior room of the library and was devoted to the problem of book selection. Miss Susan Weimer, librarian of the junior department of the Muncie Library, gave a talk on work with children and the problem of selecting books for them.

Mrs. L. M. Tweedy of Cambridge City was scheduled to give a talk on building the book list for the small library, but was

prevented from attending the meeting on account of sickness. A general discussion followed on book selection, some new books were presented and substitutes for books which were called for and could not be secured in the library. The discussion brought forth many helpful suggestions, and the response to roll call, "Old favorites worth pushing", revealed many good items which are too frequently overlooked in the demand for something different.

A departure from custom came at the lunch hour. A "Dutch treat" meal was served at the First Baptist Church by the ladies of the church. During the noon hour some of the girls of the Muncie High School gave a very pleasing musical program, which had been arranged by Mrs. Alfred Kilgore, secretary of the Muncie Library Board.

The afternoon session was intended to be of practical value to the trustees. Mr. O. R. Baker of Winchester opened the discussion on "How to make the district meeting of more value to the trustees". Mr. Baker emphasized the need of having topics for the trustees to discuss at the district meeting. If they have a definite part in the meeting there will be greater interest. Suggestions were made by various trustees who were present and some very practical ideas for future meetings resulted.

Miss Anne Trittipoe of Fortville, who was to speak on "Keeping up with the demands", was detained by illness. The county library seemed the most important item and the rest of the session was given to the subject. Mr. Hamilton gave a brief but very complete review of what has been done in the state in starting the county library work. At the close of his talk, the discussion was very general and both librarians and trustees brought up points of difficulty which they had encountered. Much practical good resulted from the very informal discussion.

MARY TORRANCE,  
Secretary.

## NORTH VERNON.

The first district meeting of the year was held at North Vernon, January 20th, with a very good attendance of librarians and trustees from Southeastern Indiana. The library was very attractively decorated by local friends. The morning hours were given over to an interesting automobile trip to various institutions of the vicinity. The banner library station of the county at Vernon in charge of Miss Clara Harlow was also visited. The trip concluded with a luncheon at the Baptist church provided by the North Vernon Chamber of Commerce.

The afternoon session opened with remarks on "Old book favorites worth while" by the Rev. W. D. Cole. Miss Betty Culp pleased all with several songs, sung in a charming, girlish manner. Miss Julia Mason of Franklin spoke briefly on contemporary novelists, and led a brisk discussion on the subject. Mrs. H. M. Thiebauld of the Vevay library read a paper sent by Miss Brockschlager, the librarian, on the work of the Switzerland County Library, while Mrs. Caldwell explained the methods followed in Jennings County. The questionnaire used to obtain township information interested the visitors especially (see p. 67).

The trustees' section of the program was particularly interesting. Mr. Donald DuShane of Columbus in a talk replete with practical ideas discussed the trustees' place in a library's success, and emphasized the board's duty to provide good library service rather than to hoard public funds. Mr. James N. Culp, president of the North Vernon board, spoke after Mr. DuShane and contributed other suggestions. A live general discussion followed.

The meeting closed with a paper by Miss Harriet Root of the Public Library Commission on "Books for children—Standards of selection". Miss Root emphasized the point that librarians should avoid mediocre new books while good old ones were available and stressed the need of depending on library lists while making selections.

MRS. ISAAC PALMER CALDWELL,  
Secretary.

## WARSAW.

A district meeting of Northern Indiana librarians and trustees was held at the Warsaw Public Library on March 3rd with an attendance of fifty. The following libraries were represented: Akron, Roann, Nappanee, South Bend, Milford, North Manchester, Wabash, Fort Wayne, Syracuse, Pierceton, Elkhart, Logansport, Columbia City, Royal Centre, Mishawaka, Mentone, Kendallville, Plymouth, Goshen, South Whitley, Roanoke, Rochester and Churubusco.

The morning session opened at 10:30. Responses to roll call were "Old favorites worth pushing". Also a number of new books worth while were discussed.

"Keeping ahead of the job in a small community" was the first subject taken up. The discussion was led by Mrs. Anne Metzger of South Whitley, and many points of value to the librarian in a small community were brought out.

Mrs. Harry Humrichouser, trustee of the Plymouth library, gave a very interesting account of the establishment and maintenance of the rest room in the Plymouth library, and told how they had overcome the few problems presented. Library funds take care of all expenses with the exception of the salary of the matron, which is allowed by the city council. First month the rest room was opened it was patronized by about three hundred people, and at the end of the first year the register showed over ten thousand visitors and that number has tripled in the five years of its existence. Recently the city council wished to discontinue the salary of the matron, but a petition signed by five hundred women soon made them change their minds.

Luncheon was served at the noon hour at the Hotel Hayes.

The afternoon session opened at 2 p. m. "Choosing children's books" was the first subject of this session. Miss Harriet Root of the Public Library Commission gave a very instructive talk on the subject, discussing series books, children's authors on the black list and different methods of guiding children's reading. She recommended the

reading of Moore's Roads to Childhood as a great help with children's reading. Miss Florence Bennett of the South Bend library also gave some helpful suggestions on the juvenile department of the library.

County service, which is of especial interest to Indiana librarians, was then taken up. Miss Sarah Sturgis of the Fort Wayne library gave a very detailed account of their plans for county service. They will serve twenty townships, and have their work well outlined to begin service in July. Miss Stingly of Rochester also gave a brief outline of their plans for county service.

Two vocal solos by Mrs. Justin Zimmer of Warsaw were enjoyed. Miss Annie E. Carson of the Plymouth library, recently of the Pittsburg library, gave a very interesting account of her work with the blind in the latter library. She explained the different types now used for the blind.

Mrs. William Conrad, president of the trustees of the Warsaw library, was leader in a round table discussion "How can district library meetings be made more helpful to the trustees?" A number of trustees present very enthusiastically responded. Among them were Mrs. Brenneman of Columbia City, Mrs. Humrichouser of Plymouth, Mrs. Richer of South Whitley, Mrs. Dillon of Rochester, Mrs. Kirkpatrick of Pierceton and Mrs. Yocum of Mentone. All agreed that district meetings were and should be of great interest to the trustee.

Mr. William J. Hamilton of the Public Library Commission was present, and added thoughts of interest to the various subjects discussed.

MIRIAM NETTER,  
Secretary.

#### PERMANENT LOANS FROM THE TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Most of the books offered in the last Occurrent have been taken by the various libraries in the state. The accompanying list is similarly selected. These books have

not a popular appeal and in some cases are out of date, but libraries may find them useful as reference material. The commission will be glad to send not more than ten to any library that asks for them and that will refund postal charges. Some older fiction has been added to this month's list.

- 940.9 Allen, E. F. Keeping our fighters fit. 1918.
- Anderson, H. C. The improvisatore. n. d.
- Bailey, J. M. Life in Danbury. 1873.
- Bailey, J. M. They all do it. 1877.
- 940.9 Baldwin, Harold. "Holding the line." 1918.
- Balestier, Wolcott. Benefits forgot. 1893.
- 928 Beer, G. L. English speaking peoples. 1917.
- Bell, Lillian. Little sister to the wilderness. n. d.
- 940.9 Belloc, Hilaire. Elements of the great war; 1st phase. 1915.
- Black, William. Briseis. n. d.
- 070 Bleyer, W. G. Newspaper writing and editing. 1913.
- Boldrewood, Rolf. My run home. 1897.
- Boothby, Guy. My strangest case. 1901.
- 940.9 Buchan, John. Battle of the Somme. 1917.
- Burnett, F. H. Through one administration. 1883.
- 630 Butterfield, K. L. Country church and the rural problem. 1911.
- Charles, Mrs. Early dawn. 1864.
- 921 Charnwood, Lord. Abraham Lincoln. 1917.
- 940.9 Cholmondeley, Alice. Christine. 1917.
- Church, A. J. The hammer. 1893.
- 940.9 Conscript 2989. 1918.
- 940.9 "Contact." Cavalry of the clouds. 1917.
- Cooke, R. T. Happy Dodd. n. d.
- Coryell, J. R. Diego Pinzon. 1891.
- 630 Crozier, William, and Henderson, Peter. How the farm pays. 1897.
- 940.9 Curtin, D. T. Land of the deepening shadow. 1917.
- 636 Curtis, R. S. Live stock judging and selection. 1915.
- 940.9 Dawson, Coningsby. Carry on. 1917.
- 940.9 Dawson, Coningsby. Glory of the trenches. 1918.
- 940.9 Dawson, W. J. Father of a soldier. 1918.
- 940.9 Depew, A. N. Gunner Depew. 1918.
- 940.9 Doyle, Sir A. C. Visit to three fronts. 1916.
- Eastwood, Frances. Geoffrey the Lollard. 1870.
- Eckstein, Ernst. Nero, a romance.
- Elliott, S. B. The Durket sperret. n. d.
- Elliott, Emilia. Patricia. 1910.
- Eckmann-Chatrian. Waterloo. 1897.
- Ferrier, S. E. Marriage. 2v. 1893.
- Ferrier, S. E. The inheritance. 2v. 1893.
- Foulke, W. D. Maya. 1900.



- Fowler, E. T. Concerning Isabel Carnaby. 1899.  
 Franzos, K. E. For the right. 1888.  
 Frederick, Harold. In the sixties. 1897.  
 940.9 Friends of France. 1916.  
 940.9 Gerard, J. W. Face to face with Kaiserism. 1918.  
 940.9 Gerard, J. W. My four years in Germany. 1917.  
 628 Gerhard, W. P. Disposal of the household wastes. 1890.  
 940.9 German deserter's war experience. 1917.  
 Goodwin, M. W. Flint. 1897.  
 Gordon, Julien. Diplomat's diary. 1893.  
 940.9 Hagedorn, Hermann. Where do you stand? 1918.  
 940.9 Hall, J. N. Kitchener's mob. 1916.  
 940.9 Hankey, Donald. Student in arms. 1917.  
 940.9 Hankey, Donald. Student in arms; 2d series. 1917.  
 631.5 Harwood, W. S. New creations in plant life. 1918.  
 940.9 Hay, Ian. First hundred thousand. 1916.  
 940.9 Hay, Ian. Getting together. 1917.  
 943 Hazen, C. D. Alsace-Lorraine under German rule. 1917.  
 Henderson, C. H. John Percyfield. 1903.  
 Higgins, Elizabeth. Out of the west. 1902.  
 694 Hodgson, F. T. Practical uses of the steel square. 2v. 1913.  
 Holley, Marietta. Samantha in Europe. 1895.  
 Hooper, C. L. Gee-Boy. 1903.  
 Howard, B. W. Guenn, a wave on the Breton coast. 1898.  
 613.2 Hutchinson, Robert. Food and the principles of dietetics; third ed. 1914.  
 940.9 I accuse! 1915.  
 613.7 Jenkins, A. F. Gymnastics. 1896.  
 633 Johnson, S. W. How crops grow. 1898.  
 Knox, T. W. Talking handkerchief. 1893.  
 940.9 Kueller, J. A. Young lion of Flanders. 1917.  
 Lewis. "Quad's odds." 1875.  
 940.9 Lintier, Paul. My '75. n. d.  
 940.9 McConnell, J. R. Flying for France. 1918.  
 940.9 MacGill, Patrick. The great push. 1916.  
 940.9 Maeterlinck, Maurice. Wrack of the storm. 1916.  
 940.9 Mallett, Christian. Impressions and experiences of a French trooper. 1916.  
 Marryat, Frederick. King's own. 1895.  
 Mirage. 1888.  
 940.9 Morse, John. In the Russian ranks. n. d.  
 940.9 Musgrove, G. C. Under four flags for France. 1918.  
 331 Nearing, Scott. Wages in the U. S., 1908-1910. 1911.  
 658 Nystrom, P. H. Retail selling and store management. 1880.  
 613 Packard, J. G. Sea air and sea bathing. 1880.  
 940.9 Peat, H. R. Private Peat. 1917.  
 Pittenger, William. Great locomotive chase. 1906.  
 630 Plunkett, Horace. Rural life problem of the U. S. 1912.  
 940.9 Powell, E. A. Fighting in Flanders. 1915.  
 Prime, W. C. I go a-fishing. 1873.  
 613 Pyle, W. L. Manual of personal hygiene. 1910.  
 940.9 Raemaekers, Louis. Cartton history of the war. v. 1. 1918.  
 628 Richards, E. H. Sanitation in daily life. 1910.  
 613 Richardson, J. G. Long life and how to reach it. 1893.  
 940.9 Rhinehart, M. R. Kings, queens and pawns. 1915.  
 Roe, E. P. A face illumined. 1878.  
 Ruffin, G. D. Doctor Antonio. 1868.  
 Sandborn, Kate. Adopting an abandoned farm. 1900.  
 Schreiner, O. S. Trooper Peter Halket. 1900.  
 940.9 Sheahan, Henry. A volunteer pollu. 1916.  
 940.9 Speare and Norris. World war issues and ideals. 1918.  
 612.3 Snyder, Harry. Human foods and their nutritive value. 1912.  
 613.2 Thompson, W. G. Practical dietetics. 4th ed. enl. 1913.  
 500 Trowbridge, John. Philip's experiments; or, Physical science at home. 1898.  
 940.9 Usher, R. G. Pan-Germanism. 1914.  
 630 Warren, G. F. Farm management. 1919.  
 Warren, Samuel. Ten thousand a year. n. d.  
 940.9 Wells, H. G. Italy, France, and Britain at war. 1917.  
 630 Wheeler, H. J. Manures and fertilizers. 1918.  
 940.9 Whitehair, C. W. Out there. 1918.  
 940.9 Wood, E. F. Note-book of an attache. 1915.

### FREE MATERIAL.

#### Farmers' Bulletins—

- No. 1171. Growing annual flowering plants. 83 p.  
 No. 1173. Plans of rural community buildings. 38 p.  
 (Includes plans of Seymour, Ind., building.)  
 No. 1180. House cleaning made easier. 31 p.  
 No. 1186. Pork on the farm, killing, curing and canning. 44 p.  
 Guaranty Trust Company of New York City has issued a 160-page list of "Bank and public holidays throughout the world". This is arranged both under date and under country or state.

## JUST NOTES.

A. L. A. Publishing Board, 78 E. Washington Street, Chicago, has just announced that it will give free to any library such copies as it may need of the three splendid lists compiled by the Library War Service staff. These are the A. L. A. Educational List, 1,000 Technical Books, and 500 Business Books. These will be sent free on condition of paying postal charges.

The 1920 annual report of the Congressional Library gives an account of the 20,000 volumes collected and turned over to the University of Louvain to replace the loss due to war vandalism. This material included "several private libraries given in their entirety; for instance, the Arthur Middleton Reeves Icelandic collection given by Mr. and Mrs. William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Indiana".

Goshen Public Library has bound volumes of the Readers Guide for 1913, '14, '15 and '16 which will give to any library willing to pay transportation charges. The La-Grange Public Library similarly has paper bound cumulations for December, 1915, '16, '17, and '18 and a November cumulation for 1920.

The Library Journal in the January number offers a year's subscription at half rates (\$2.50) to libraries with incomes of less than \$3,000 or to librarians with salaries less than \$1,500.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, announce a new "Technical Book Catalog" to be given on request. This is largely a new edition of the technical list published nine years ago by the Society for Promotion of Engineering with additions and recommendations from the annual technical book lists of Pratt Institute.

The Michigan Historical Commission offers the 39 volume set of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, 1877-1915, to college and university libraries who will pay transportation charges.

## NEW LIBRARIES AND BUILDINGS.

MADISON.—The Madison-Jefferson County Library building moves April 1st from the building on West Main Street which it has occupied for so many years to the second story of the Masonic Temple. With the extension of service to the county the former quarters were quite too limited and the location was not as central as was desired.

The new quarters, while not on the ground floor, are more commodious and attractive and are located on Main Street only half a block from the Court House Square. The rooms have been entirely renovated for library use.

A book shower campaign has been planned for early April and good returns are anticipated.

NAPPANEE.—The new public library opened for service Saturday, February 5th, in charge of Miss Rachel Stier, S. S. '15. It is housed in a remodeled dwelling owned by the library on a splendid site for a permanent home near the main business corner. Saturday morning was devoted to the children and over 200 youngsters packed the rooms for repeated story hours. Nearly all returned for the afternoon program as well, somewhat to the embarrassment of the hosts, who had planned a reception for adults.

The afternoon program was informal, with interesting selections by Nappanee readers. Mrs. Ulery Shively, vice president of the board, told of the history of the library movement and presented the building and its contents to the town. Rev. Mr. Detwiler of the Methodist Church responded for the townspeople and spoke of what the library could mean to the community with the proper backing.

Two hundred and thirty-one borrowers registered the first day, and 464 were on the register list at the close of the first week. The book shelves soon resembled Mother Hubbard's cupboard and Miss Stier has found especially gratifying the insistent

demand for good biography, history, travel and sociology.

**NORTH SALEM.**—Residents of North Salem and Eel River Township in Hendricks County are hoping to be able to start a public library campaign this summer and to obtain a town and township tax therefor in September.

**ROANOKE.**—A public library board was appointed last November, after a library tax had been levied September, 1919, a year previous. The books of the existing library maintained by the Roanoke Library Club were given as a nucleus for the public library collection. Mr. L. D. Waid, superintendent of schools, is president of the board and Mrs. R. H. Davidson is secretary and librarian.

**SCOTTSBURG.**—The beautiful new building of the Scott County Library was dedicated February 5th with appropriate ceremonies. The building, which was erected for \$17,500, was designed by Clifford Shopbell of Evansville and is located on a corner just opposite the Court House. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars was given for it by the Carnegie Corporation and \$5,000 was available as a result of town lot sales in accordance with the ancient county library act of 1816. This is the only county in all Indiana where this fund was kept intact.

The morning exercises were for the children, Miss Kate Morrison, S. S. '19, the librarian, telling stories to the numerous little folk who came in response to the invitation. The afternoon program, which was very well attended, was held in the auditorium of the library. The high school orchestra furnished the music for the occasion, and Mr. Frank Gardiner, President of the Board, presided. Miss Permelia Boyd, Secretary of the board, read an interesting history of Scott County libraries. Judge Carney of the circuit court spoke, Mr. Hamilton offered the greetings of the Public Library Commission, and Mr. Samuel Wells paid a gracious tribute to several citizens who had worked so hard to make the dedi-

cation day a possibility. An informal reception and inspection of the library closed the day's festivities.

**STILESVILLE.**—The Franklin Township Library, for which a tax was levied in September, 1919, is to be formally opened to the public on Thursday, April 7th. It is to be located in a first floor room in the high school building, and Miss Goldie Miller will serve as librarian.

**SYRACUSE.**—The new library building of which Mr. Samuel Craig was architect was dedicated Tuesday evening, March 15th. The high school orchestra furnished the music, which was much enjoyed by the residents of Syracuse, who showed their interest by crowding the building despite the heavy rain.

Mr. C. C. Bachman, president of the board, presided and several speakers responded with interesting remarks. Mr. James P. Dolan, Miss Lucy Welty, Mr. Andrew Edmonds and others spoke briefly. Mr. Dolan's tribute to an absent friend of the library and the talk of Mr. Stephen Freeman, the township trustee, were especially happy.

The building, which cost \$14,000 to erect, was completed after the library board had faced unusual difficulties and the entire town was glad to have it available. The site is splendid, on the main street just a block from the center of town and opposite the school building. The woman's rest room was furnished by one of the women's clubs in town, and Mr. Dolan has presented to the library in memory of his daughter a large collection of Kosciusko County Indian relics.

**WEST LAFAYETTE.**—A rapid fire three weeks' campaign from March 1st to 25th made possible a public library in West Lafayette. Public interest in library service for all of Tippecanoe County from the Lafayette Public Library and a somewhat discouraging attempt to interest the Lafayette school and library board in cooperative service, stimulated West Lafayette to establish a library of its own, which will doubtless ultimately serve the three townships which lie west of the Wabash River. There are in Indiana

only three cities larger than West Lafayette which are without libraries—Bicknell, Jasonville and West Terre Haute—and none of these have as high a property valuation.

The library campaign was inaugurated with a meeting March 1st under the auspices of the Wabash Township League of Women Voters, at which the secretary of the Public Library Commission spoke, and at which a contagious enthusiasm was shown by both "town and gown" residents of West Lafayette, the seat of Purdue University. On a motion by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, the chairman of the league, Mrs. O. E. Price appointed a committee of five headed by Mrs. M. B. Morgan to take up the work of securing the subscriptions required by law for the establishment of the library. So earnestly did the committee canvass the community that when they called a meeting to close the campaign three weeks later they were able to report not merely the \$1,900 as required by law but subscription lists totaling \$3,100.

The library board will be appointed at once, and it is hoped to get the organization and service under way before fall.

**WOLCOTT.**—The Woman's Club of Wolcott, White County, are discussing the establishment of a public library for Wolcott and Princeton Township.

#### NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

**ANDERSON.**—A donation of pamphlets and books for the Indiana room has been received from Mrs. Julia H. Levering. Mrs. Levering is the author of "Historic Indiana", and the gift is a part of her library, which is being given to Indiana libraries.

Miss Margaret Wade, librarian, has been giving a series of talks to the senior and junior high school students during morning exercises on "The use of the library".

The city council has just appropriated \$3,000 for the Public Library in addition to last September's regularly levied tax of 3 cents per \$100. This will give a total income of \$12,500 for the year's work.

**BROOKVILLE.**—Fairfield Township has levied a tax for extension service and will participate in the benefits of the library as does Brookville Township.

**BUTLER.**—On March 15th the library board treated themselves to a picnic supper in honor of the officers of the board, Mrs. F. L. Kiplinger, Secretary, and Dr. F. W. Shumaker, President. A full attendance of the board was obtained. Mrs. S. G. Stone acted as toastmaster and responses were made by the honor guests, by Mrs. Nora Rudd, S. S. '19, the librarian, by Messrs. Hammond and Eakright. A particularly happy talk was given by the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Forney, on co-operation between the schools and the library. Mr. Forney called attention to the fact that much better results can be obtained by encouraging the growth and use of the Public Library than by attempting to build up an independent school library.

**CAMBRIDGE CITY.**—The Public Library which is now serving Jackson and Washington Townships has had numerous requests for extension service to other nearby districts. As a result of such calls it is probable that service will be offered this fall to Harrison Township, Wayne County; Posey Township, Fayette County, and Dudley Township, Henry County, if residents of these townships will obtain from their respective advisory boards tax levies for co-operative library service under the Township Support Act of 1911.

**CHURUBUSCO.**—Dr. J. H. Briggs has made a generous gift of books to the library. The gift includes a number of standard and classic works and a good collection of fiction.

**CORYDON.**—The twelfth anniversary of the establishment of the Public Library was observed the evening of March 4th by a public reception at the library. Music and an address by Mr. E. A. Jonas, editor of the Louisville Herald, were the principal features of the evening. Mr. Jonas' talk on the power of books to build character and develop personality was an inspiration and he paid an especial tribute to the Public

Library as a community asset. Miss Georgia Stockslager, librarian, and Mrs. Dowling McGrain, President, gave short talks on the library needs of Corydon boys and girls, and about \$60 was contributed for the purchase of juvenile books. The local chapter of Tri Kappa officiated at the punch bowl during the evening.

The Corydon board is much interested in county library systems and is laying plans preparatory to an active campaign to extend its services to all of Harrison County.

**EAST CHICAGO.**—The library board has recently purchased the old Wallace school building and is planning to remodel it into an up-to-date branch for Calumet. It was "a good buy", costing the board only \$4,800. About \$10,000 will be spent on the remodeling.

**ELKHART.**—Owing to the increase in the circulation of books, which is averaging 500 a day, and in the number of borrowers added each day, the average being 6, it has been necessary to enlarge the charging desk.

**EVANSVILLE.**—The library had a booth at the Community Fair. Posters were the main feature, but some books were also on display. Miss Elsie McKay was in charge.

The growing demand for library service in the Fulton school has caused the board to open the station two days a week instead of one as formerly.

The annual report shows a live and growing institution. Thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirteen persons used the library last year; 4,727 were new borrowers. Number of books in collection, 65,816; total circulation, 477,000. Increase in circulation over last year was 49,871. Thirty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-seven of the gain were books of non-fiction.

**FAIRMOUNT.**—The judge of the circuit court has appointed Earl Morris, David G. Lewis and Mrs. Wayne V. Fowler as members of the Public Library Board. The town board and the school board will make their appointments soon.

**FORT WAYNE.**—About 1,000 books have been placed in various industries of Fort

Wayne by the extension department. Miss Adele Warner is in charge and reports an increasing interest and demand for books.

The Public Library has placed a station in the plant of the Edison Lamp Works. It is located in the employment office of the plant and has been very popular with the employees.

**FREMONT.**—The Public Library opened March 15th a station at Ray in the northern part of Fremont Township, close to the Michigan state line.

**LA CROSSE.**—An old-fashioned box social was the feature of the opening of the new community library. It is located in the community house annex of the Methodist Church. The reading room is open on Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon of each week.

**LAWRENCEBURGH.**—The book wagon service in Miller and Lawrenceburgh Townships, which was inaugurated last September, has been very successful and very popular with the township patrons. A number of residents of Loean and Harrison Townships north of Miller are interested in obtaining similar service and may succeed in having a tax levied next fall.

**LIBERTY.**—A branch similar to that at Brownsville has been established at Dunlansville. A room in the school building has been fitted up as a reading room and is open to the public two afternoons a week. Miss Mary Shenhard is in charge.

**LOGANSPOUT.**—Mrs. Ella Ballard has been named as temporary chairman of an auxiliary library book committee. All civic organizations of the county have been invited to name representatives to serve on this committee. The new organization is for the purpose of bringing about a closer cooperation of the public and the library.

**MIDDLEBURY.**—For the past year Middlebury has had a small association library. Interested citizens of the town are now discussing the question of tax support for an independent library or for cooperative service with Elkhart Township from the Goshen Public Library. The Public Library Com-



mission advised the latter process as productive of better service for the community.

**MUNCIE.**—Several years ago Mr. Joseph Goddard gave to the Public Library in memory of his wife a collection of books by Indiana authors. Mr. Goddard has just announced his intention of contributing to the library \$50 each year for adding to this collection.

**MISHAWAKA.**—Mr. D. W. Horton, who as superintendent of schools has been an ex-officio member of the school and public library board for the past six years, has just been appointed superintendent of schools at Lafayette and will assume his new duties August 1st. Mr. Horton, who has been actively interested in the work of the Mishawaka Library and who has had a large share in its successful service, will be of much assistance in the work of the Lafayette Public Library, which, like Mishawaka, is under school board supervision.

**RICHMOND.**—The library has planned to have a story hour each Saturday afternoon, beginning with Lincoln's birthday. The story hour will be under the direction of Mrs. Fred Girty, who was formerly editor of the Junior Palladium. In connection with this, exhibits will be held on special subjects, which will also be the subjects of the stories for that week.

**SHELBYVILLE.**—An interesting exhibit of art and handicraft, the work of pupils of Shelbyville schools, was held in the Public Library March 17-19 under the auspices of two of the city women's clubs.

**SOUTH BEND.**—The second floor of the River Park Building, Loan and Savings edifice is completed and now ready for the River Park library branch, which will be open to the public some time in April if the delayed equipment arrives.

**SOUTH WHITLEY.**—Washington Township has levied a tax for library service and the new patrons are making the most of their privilege to borrow books.

**WARREN.**—A pay shelf has been recently installed and is proving quite popular.

Since the beginning of the year a story hour is conducted on Monday evening after school of each week by the teachers from the public school.

**WARSAW.**—"Indian Summer", a valuable oil painting by Joseph Tomanek, donated to the library by Fred Brewer, in memory of his father, Joseph Brewer, has been hung in the library building over the fireplace.

**WEST LEBANON.**—The library board has purchased a number of good pictures for the library: Abraham Lincoln, by Cobb; The Pilgrims, by Boughter; Sir Galahad, by Watts; and The Shepherdess, by Millet.

**WHITING.**—The South Branch of the library has been closed on account of insufficient patronage and the books have been transferred to the main library.

---

#### PERSONALS.

Miss Susanna Bailor has been appointed librarian at Atlanta to succeed Mrs. Ruth Duncan Endicott, S. S. '19, who resigned March 1st.

Miss Blanch Barr, formerly librarian at Worthington, has been appointed as librarian at Spencer. Miss Dorothy Strouse succeeds her at Worthington.

Miss Ann Carmien has resigned as assistant librarian in the Goshen Public Library and has taken a similar position with the Public Library at East Chicago. Miss Carmien's place at Goshen has been taken by Mrs. Evanna Smith, S. S. '08, formerly of Ligonier.

Miss Annie Carson, formerly in charge of the Division of the Blind at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, became librarian of the Plymouth Public Library, January 19th, 1921.

Mrs. Lillian M. Childress, S. S. '15, librarian of Cherry Street branch library, Evansville, has resigned and will join the staff of the Indianapolis library in the course of the summer.

Mr. James A. Curless, a member of the Swayzee Public Library Board, died in California in January. Mr. Curless was one of the active movers in the establishment of the Swayzee library.

Miss Dorothy Doyle, S. S. '15, was married on January 31st to Mr. Jesse Mitchell of Indianapolis.

Miss Ethel M. Fair, N. Y. P. L. '15-'16, has been appointed assistant cataloger in Purdue University, to take the place of Miss Barcus Tichenor, who resigned last fall. Miss Fair is a Vassar graduate and has been with the Pennsylvania State Division of Library Extension.

Mrs. Elvah H. Ferry has been elected librarian at Akron to succeed Miss Helen Waite, who has resigned.

Miss Ada Fitch, S. S. '14, has resigned her position as assistant cataloger in the University of Indiana and has accepted a position with the East Chicago Public Library. Miss Fitch will have charge of the branch library at Indiana Harbor.

Mrs. Florence Grahg has recently been appointed librarian of the Ridgeville Public Library.

Miss Mary Hoy, S. S. '18, resigned her position as assistant in the Frankfort Public Library in December and was married to Earl Waide Lonsburg of Bluffton. Miss Helen Barton has been appointed to take Miss Hoy's place. Miss Grace Zerkle, S. S. '13, assisted in the Frankfort library for a few weeks in February.

Miss Jennie Henshaw, S. S. '14, children's librarian at East Chicago, resigned in the early fall to move with her father to West Virginia. Her place has been taken by Mary Helen Davis, S. S. '18.

Miss Dorothea Krull, S. S. '16, assistant librarian at the West Indianapolis branch for more than a year, has been transferred to the Illinois branch as chief.

Miss Barbara Le Roy, S. S. '18, of the Gary Public Library was married October 1st, to Mr. Rex Farris of Gary.

Miss Lucile McCray, S. S. '18, resigned her position as librarian at Kentland in December and with her parents, Governor and Mrs. Warren T. McCray, has moved to Indianapolis. Her place has been taken by Miss Virginia Rinard.

Miss Retta McCullough has been appointed librarian at Oakland City to succeed Miss Nora Steele, who has resigned.

Miss Bertha Mayfield, S. S. '20, who has been an assistant in the Logansport Public Library, has been compelled to give up her work on account of ill health.

Miss Florence Nelson, S. S. '15, of the Gary staff became Mrs. William Graham in February. Mrs. Graham will continue her work in the library.

Miss Lola Norton, S. S. '19, assistant librarian in Connersville Public Library, has resigned and is succeeded by Miss Doris Dickson. Miss Norton was married February 11th to J. Loyd Parkins and is now living in Chicago.

Miss Wilma Porter was appointed librarian of the Salem Public Library upon the recent resignation of Mrs. Ivan Zaring.

Miss Carolyn Robinson of the Gary staff was recently awarded one of the \$50 politeness prizes given by the Chicago Tribune. Miss Robinson's courtesy and helpfulness shown to a reporter disguised as a laborer had this unexpected result.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, S. S. '18, of LaPorte was married on February 16th to Mr. Earl H. Reed. Her new address is LaPorte, R. F. D. No. 7.

Miss Barcus Tichenor has resigned from the Indianapolis Public Library to become librarian of the Muncie branch of the State Normal School. She succeeds Miss Hazel Armstrong, who has joined the staff of the Terre Haute Public Library as supervisor of branches.

The many library friends of Miss Mary E. Waller, S. S. '12, until recently librarian at Washington, may now address her as Mrs. William Harris Kennedy at 608 E. Van Trees Street, Washington, Indiana.

## CONTENTS—APRIL 1921

	Page		Page
Library legislation.....	49	Best children's books for 1920.....	70
A more adequate Commission appropriation.....	50	Bible stories .....	70
Levying library taxes.....	50	The librarian's opportunity and the trustees.....	71
South Side and the library.....	52	Promptness .....	71
Education for business.....	52	The making of the booklist.....	72
The McClure and township libraries....	57	New edition of an old friend.....	73
Indianapolis remedy for depleted shelves—apply locally.....	58	Question box .....	74
Putting the book across in high school libraries .....	58	An Oregon law.....	74
Of interest to school board libraries....	60	Reunion of summer school classes of 1901, 1906, 1911, and 1916.....	74
Keeping stock records in South Bend Library.....	60	1921 Summer school required reading...	75
Rotation of office on the library board..	62	Indianapolis Literary-Library Club.....	76
County library campaigns and service...	62	A few music lists.....	77
A county library.....	63	List of books and pamphlets on rural problems.....	77
Logansport—Cass County library service	63	Short list of books and magazines on community health for a public library	77
The Rising Sun public library and Ohio County service.....	66	District meetings.....	78
Jennings County library township questionnaire.....	67	Permanent loans from the Traveling Library Department.....	83
Relation between library and trustees...	67	Free material .....	84
Juvenile reading corner.....	68	Just notes .....	85
My reading .....	68	New libraries and buildings.....	85
Children's books.....	69	News of Indiana libraries.....	87
History .....	69	Personals .....	89



